Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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CLOSES UP HIS DEAL

George H. Phillips, the Corn King, Transfers All His Holdings to a Brokerage Firm in the City of Chicago.

His Firm Claims That It Is Solvent--Says That Great Irregularities Have Been Discovered in Its Books.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—The Bank of Montreal has sent out a circular letter to customers notifying them that George H. Phillips, the grain speculator, has transferred his options to McReynolds & Company, through Attorney J. F. Goodwin. It is said that Phillips had up $75,000 margins and that he was long on one million bushels oats, 1,600,000 corn, and 400,000 wheat.

At the office of McReynolds & Company, it was admitted that Phillips had transferred his holdings and that the "corn king" had "evened up" on the market and stood to win or lose nothing more. Number of Phillips' customers are flocking to McReynold's office.

Phillips made the following statement:

"While we have transferred our trades, we still have $50,000 profits in them and do not owe the bank anything. However, our affairs are somewhat muddled up."

The following statement was issued to customers by the Phillips company today:

"The first of this week grave irregularities were suspected in our books and expert accountants were put to work and are still engaged in checking them with the result that our suspicions are confirmed, but to what extent we cannot say for a few days. Our books show the company to be perfectly solvent, but after very earnest deliberation we have decided to close out every open trade as being the fairest and best course to pursue."

Later Phillips, himself, declared that his firm was solvent.

"We will pay every cent due our clients and other brokers. Our action is due simply to bad bookkeeping. Business has been shoveled in on us so fast our clerks have not had time to make entries properly. We have been simply overwhelmed. Every customer we had has made money, and no one will lose by this except what we may lose in prestige by permitting our books to get into a snarl."

It will be two weeks before the exact standing of the firm is known. Mr. Phillips has received many assurances from big operators of their confidence in him and from New York alone come offers of financial assistance amounting to between $300,000 and $400,000.

Phillips' rise was meteoric. He came to Chicago eleven years ago from Morris, Illinois, his native town, when twenty-two years old. He got a position as grain weigher at Armour & Company's grain elevator. Later he was employed in the same capacity by George A. Seaverns & Company. The interest taken in him by Seaverns resulted in the founding of the firm during November, 1900, with a capital of $30,000. The business grew so rapidly that in June, 1901, this capital was increased to $250,000. During July the firm's daily trading has been from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels, a record never before equaled.

Last November Phillips sprung into prominence by cornering corn. In May last he again cornered corn, and made a substantial increase in his fortune. These two big operations gained him a world wide fame as a speculator.

There is rumor in commercial circles this afternoon that Phillips' books show discrepancies amounting to $80,000 or $100,000. It is stated that the tangled condition of the books is responsible for this alleged shortage, but some infer that the money has gone into the pockets of an employe.

DIDN'T LEAVE MONEY AND MILL IS BURNED

Orleans, Ind., Aug. 1.—On July 8, Earnest Heiz of Saltillo found a letter under his flour mill door requesting him to deposit a sack containing $150 in gold and silver at the crossroads one mile south of town at 9:20 that night. The letter stated that if he did not do so his mill would be burned. Last night the threat was put into execution and his mill was burned. The officers claim to have a clue to the incendiary.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Robert L. Fosburg, the father of the young man who was acquitted here last week of the charge of killing his sister May, yesterday gave notice of the withdrawal of previous offers of reward and substituted a reward of $1,500 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty one.

ROBBER'S COAT SOAKED IN NITROGLYCERINE

Findlay, O., Aug. 1.—A robber's coat so soaked with nitroglycerine that it exploded, is the unique phenomenon that Sheriff Miller of Putnam county just west of this county, has the distinction of having discovered.

Last week Sheriff Miller and posse captured three of five men who, it is charged, had robbed a safe in the village of Ottawa. The other two got away and came in this direction. One of those that escaped was in such a hurry that when he vaulted a wire fence and his coat caught he went on without it. The officers picked up the coat and handled it gingerly when they discovered two pint bottles containing nitroglycerine in the pockets. One of them had broken and the cloth was saturated.

Yesterday Sheriff Miller tried an experiment and it worked. He attached a fuse to the coat and lighted it. The effect was as though the fuse had been attached to a quart can of the deadly fluid. With a loud explosion the coat was shattered into a million bits. Not a vestige of it remained, but there was a hole in the ground a foot deep. The men are supposed to have been the same that have been working on safes in the vicinity of Cleveland. Those in jail refuse to talk and their names are totally unknown.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST IN ACCIDENT

Tampico, Mex., Aug. 1.—It is now known that at least seventeen men and five women met their death in the collapse of the ble terminal wharf of the Monterey and Mexico gulf railroads here. The bodies of eight men and four women have been recovered. They were crushed to death by the falling of thousands of tons of coal and coke upon them.

The catastrophe is being thoroughly investigated by the government authorities.

WILD MAN OF BEREA IS A BLOOMING FAKE

Berea, O., Aug. 1.—Berea's "Wild man" scare is about over. It has developed that the whole thing was a scheme on the part of some selfish berry pickers. There is a nice patch of blackberries east of town and some enterprising person formed a trust to secure a monopoly. They fixed up the "Wild man" and frightened timid people away. Since a posse has been looking for the horrible object, he has decided to forego his terrorizing.

NEW GROUND.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 1.—A suit involving the possession of the estate of Dr. C. W. Adams, valued at $50,000 has been filed in the circuit court by Dr. Leon Rosenwald. Dr. Rosenwald hopes to gain possession of the property, not because of any blood ties with Dr. Adams, but because of the great bond of affection that existed between them, and because of an alleged agreement that existed between them that should one die first, the other should inherit his estate. Dr. Adams and Dr. Rosenwald were forty-two and twenty-one years of age respectively.

HANDLES BAD COIN

United States Secret Service Officers Arrest Woman Said To Be Counterfeiter.

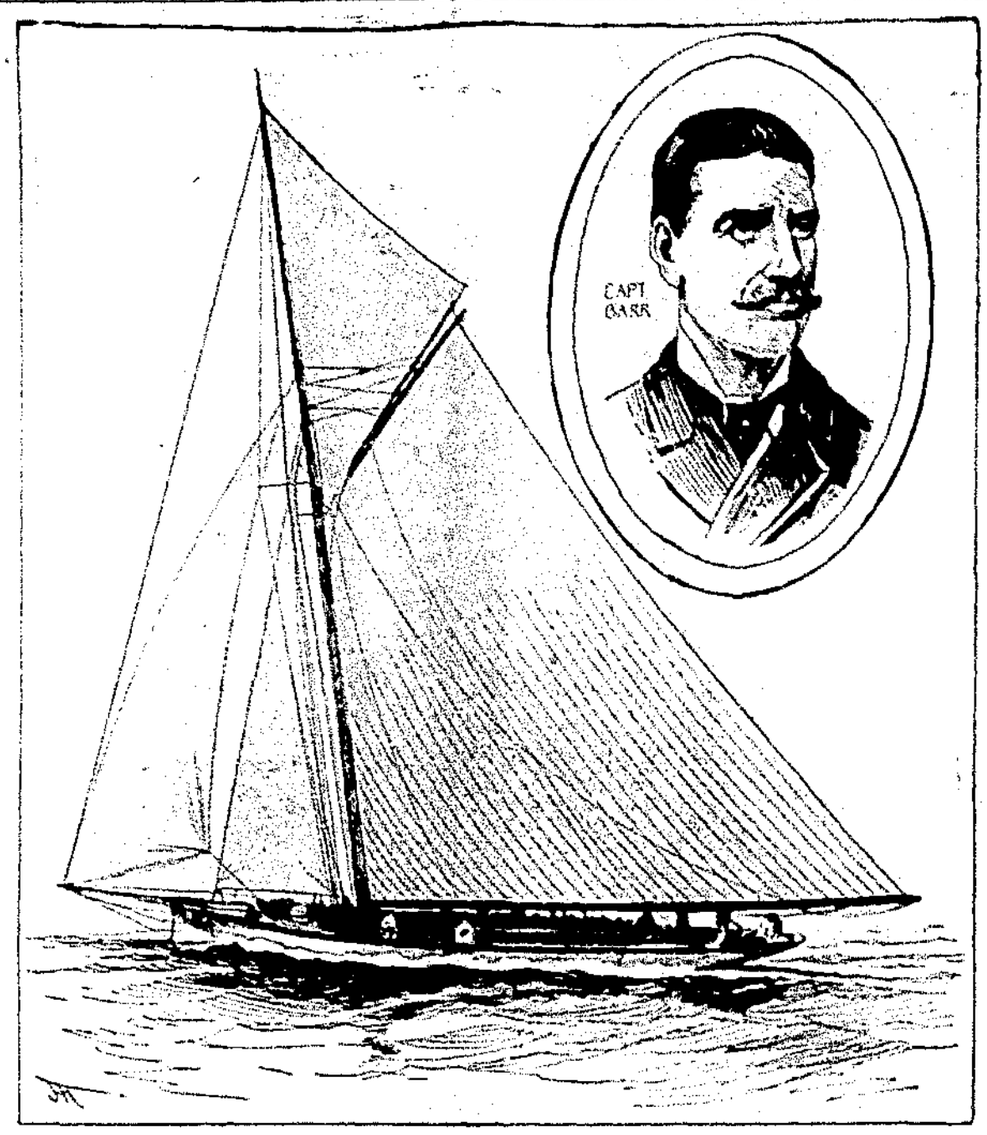
New York, Aug. 1.—Agents of the United States secret service say they have captured one of the most accomplished woman criminals in the country in Annie Dougherty, whom they arrested yesterday morning. She is said to be the only successful counterfeiter of her sex.

During the last two seasons summer resorts in the vicinity of New York have been flooded with spurious silver coin in fine workmanship. Special Agent Flynn concluded after an investigation last fall that the coiner was James H. Holden, alias Frank Wilson, whom he arrested. He confessed and is now in Dannemora prison.

Annie Dougherty was seen in his company when he was being shadowed, and this led the officers to watch her.

Early yesterday morning it was decided to raid her house. Under the bed in the woman's room was found a stocking containing 175 spurious coins—halves, quarters and dimes. Some of them were unfinished. The finished ones were silver plated and perfect specimens of the counterfeiter's art. A further search of her room disclosed a complete counterfeiting outfit.

A Mrs. Conner, who lived in the same house, and the Dougherty woman were arrested.



THE YACHT COLUMBIA, WHICH MAY AGAIN DEFEND THE CUP.

In the series of races between the Columbia and the Constitution the showing made by the latter has been such a disappointment that she has been sent back to the Herreshoffs' yard for the purpose of having her rig altered. The change may result in increased speed, but it may have the contrary effect. It is, however, now generally conceded that unless something can be done to improve the Constitution before the time set for the trial races the old defender, Columbia, will be selected to try conclusions with Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II in the America's cup races.

SKILFUL TWISTER

Crowninshield Gets In His Work on One of the Messages Sent by Rear Admiral Schley to the Navy Department.

The Schley People Claim That the Court of Inquiry Will Prove Very Embarrassing for Pink Tea Commander.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Secretary Long is having some difficulty in selecting a rear admiral to take the place of Rear Admiral Kimberly of the Schley court of inquiry. It is said that there is hardly another officer in the service, who has not expressed his opinion of the controversy.

Many names have been suggested, most prominent being that of Rear Admiral Lace. Lace, however, is disqualified. At a recent dinner of the alumni association of the naval academy he said in a speech that there should be but one vice admiral and that one, Wm. T. Sampson. Indirectly he has expressed himself still more strongly so that his bias is considered to be beyond question. Secretary Long, in his desire to be perfectly fair, will therefore not appoint Lace.

It is reported that among the interesting matters to be brought out at the inquiry is a skilful twisting of language charged to Rear Admiral Crowninshield. In the correspondence prepared by the latter and sent by the secretary to congress last winter Admiral Schley's dispatch of May 28, 1898, is made to read in part thus: "Much to be regretted; cannot obey orders of department."

It is claimed that the log of the Brooklyn shows the original to have read: "Much to be regretted that orders of department cannot be obeyed."

Schley's friends believe that this torsion of words changes the meaning and the bearing of the sentence materially. It is upon this dispatch that the fifth clause of the precept is based, alleging disobedience of orders.

Captain Parker, assistant counsel for Schley, has intimated that the defense will turn the court of inquiry into a trial of Sampson as well as of Schley. He says Sampson will be asked many questions intended to be embarrassing and to show that he is guilty of some of the very things of which he accuses his brother officer.

The navy department has decided not to change the language of the precept constituting the Schley court of inquiry and has so informed Admiral Schley. The latter's communication to Secretary Long objecting to the use of the word "disobedience" and the reply thereto explaining why the department cannot make the alteration will probably be given to the press this afternoon.

FOR A CABLE.

London, Aug. 1.—The bill for the construction of the Pacific cable passed the house of commons yesterday by a vote of 150 to fifty-five. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain explained that of the £2,000,000 necessary to lay the cable, the United Kingdom would contribute five-eighteenths and Canada, Australia and New Zealand the remainder.

EXCITED.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—During the excitement attending a small tenement house fire on the West Side, Wednesday afternoon, a woman occupant was robbed of $500 and a gold watch, another of $300, a third jumped out of a third story window, alighting on a policeman's head and rendering him unconscious and a fourth became the mother of a twelve-pound boy.

FEELING IS BITTER

Vienna Shoemakers Threaten To Use Force To Prevent Americans Opening Stores.

Vienna, Aug. 1.—The feeling against American competition is becoming most bitter here. The authorities have refused permission to American shoe firms to open stores in Vienna. This was brought about by the fact that agents of the Barthmann firm of Philadelphia have already taken premises on which to open stores in eighteen districts of the city.

The chairman of the shoemakers' union, Bitza, declares that the members of the union will prevent the opening of American stores by force if necessary.

Chas. V. Herdlicka, secretary of the United States legation, who is conducting the legation during the absence of Robert McCormick, the United States minister to Austria, says that energetic action will be taken against Bitza's threat of violence. An official request for protection, Mr. Herdlicka says, will be addressed to the Austrian government.

The evening papers here give great prominence to Bitza's threat and are unstinted in their applause of him for the stand he has taken in the matter.

WORTH A BILLION

Wall Street Banker Estimates That the Wealth of John D. Rockefeller Is Now Well Onto the Ten Figure Mark.

The Standard Oil Magnate Has Made Thirty Millions a Year for the Last Ten Years--He's Richest Man on Earth.

New York, Aug. 1. The statement is published today upon the authority of a Wall street banker, said to have close business relationship with the Standard Oil company, that John D. Rockefeller's wealth is now well onto the billion dollar mark. The following table of the oil king's holdings is given:

Standard Oil stocks, $360,000,000.

United States Steel stock, $75,000,000.

Amalgamated Copper, $50,000,000.

American sugar, $20,000,000.

Gas companies in Greater New York, $35,000,000.

Gas companies in other cities, $50,000,000.

Railway securities, $200,000,000.

Industrial and miscellaneous, $150,000,000.

Realty, $15,000,000.

Total, $945,000,000.

The banker is quoted as saying: "I don't think any man will deny that Mr. Rockefeller has made an average of $30,000,000 a year for ten years. The re-investment of this sum alone, supposing he had no principal, at five per cent., compound interest, would mean the addition of more than $100,000,000 to his riches.

"His Standard Oil holdings in three or four years have doubled in market value; his railway and other securities have advanced tremendously and in the past three years his wealth has increased in a sum which would astonish the American people if the actual figures were laid before them. At present it would be a risky venture for J. P. Morgan or any other person on earth to wage financial war against John D. Rockefeller and his billion."

Head for Mayor.

New York, Aug. 1.—Austin Fox, called the leader of the junior bar of New York, is authority for the statement that the name of Thomas H. Reed is being seriously considered by the leaders of the anti-Tammany movement to head their ticket in the mayoralty campaign this fall.

PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT UP TO IDEAS OF BRYAN

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Professor Trine of the University of Chicago, who said that John D. Rockefeller is a greater man than Shakespeare was and that the majority of the hymns are degraded, now declares that J. Pierpont Morgan is a greater man that President McKinley. He also says that we are all becoming anarchists, or, as he prefers to state it, "conceivers of anarchists."

"We pay far less attention to political affairs than we did seventy-five years ago," he says. "We are not interested so much in present rights and political freedom as in industrial rights and industrial freedom.

"J. Pierpont Morgan is undoubtedly a much greater man than President McKinley. Our whole history has been practically a history of industrial development. What we need is an industrial constitution. As it is, we are obliged to stretch the constitution at every turn to meet our industrial conditions. Some day the constitution will break and we will become, instead of a great political republic, a great organized industrial democracy. Mr. J. Bryan comes nearest of any of the political leaders of today to typifying the tendency of the times. The reason he has not been more successful is that people have not as yet become educated to his ideas."

BISHOP DAVID MOORE STARTLES CHURCHMEN

Frankfort, Ind., Aug. 1.—In a letter to Joseph H. Moore, an uncle, in this city, David H. Moore, of the M. E. church, now in Asia, as the representative of the bishops of the church, makes a statement relative to the Chinese situation which will startle the religious world. In the letter, after making a review of the ancient civilization of China as a nation, he sums up the past and the present in this statement:

"Great wrongs the Chinese have done; but with a tenth of the provocation we would have done a thousand times more and greater."

The statement has produced a sensation among the churchmen who have learned of it and look upon it as the strongest condemnation possible of the general policy that has been pursued in China.

BY LIGHTNING.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 1.—Copious rains fell throughout Virginia last night accompanied in various sections by severe electrical storms. Milton Malone, aged twelve, was struck by lightning while in the field with his father and instantly killed. Philip Wood and eight valuable mules were instantly killed by lightning on the stock farm of R. B. Chaffin in Henrico county.

MANGLED.

Morgantown, W. Va., Aug. 1.—Marie Hayles, eighteen, and Lloyd Shoemaker, five, were sitting on a farm wagon near here Wednesday. One of the children released the wagon brake and it started with terrific speed down the barnyard hill and plunged over a precipice to the river, almost 200 yards high. Both children were fatally injured, their bodies being terribly mangled.

NINETEEN HUNDRED

Such Is the Dividend Declared by the First National Bank of New York City.

New York, Aug. 1.—The new stock of the First National bank has been distributed to the present stockholders pro rata, on a basis of par. It is now said that the special dividend declared in favor of the stockholders of the First National is larger than at first reported, approximating 1900 per cent., or 900 per cent. in excess of the highest previous estimates. In other words $9,500,000 has been distributed among old stockholders. This amount, however, has been returned to the bank in the form of cash payments for the $9,500,000 additional stock. This is the largest dividend ever declared by a banking institution and exceeds the capital, surplus and individual profits of any other national bank in the United States, excepting, of course, the First National bank itself, which has a surplus of $10,000,000 and individual profits of considerably over $1,000,000, notwithstanding recent large cash dividend disbursements.

There is considerable speculation in banking circles as to the possible rate of dividend on the new capital stock of the First National. Although no definite decision has been reached as yet, eight per cent. has been practically agreed upon.

COLUMBIA IS WINNER

First of the Contests Between the Old Cup Defender and the Lawson Yacht Independence Is Sailed Today.

The Course Is a Triangular One of Thirty Miles, Ten Miles to Leg--Old Boat Wins by Two Minutes and a Half.

Brenton's Point, R. I., Aug. 1.—The improved, Independence met the old cup defender Columbia today.

At 11:25 the wind had hauled to the southward and gathered some strength. The committee boat hoisted the course signals "U. P. L." indicating the first leg of ten miles would be southwest by south; second leg, ten miles due east, and the third leg, a reach home.

At 11:30 the preparatory signal was blown and the blue signal hoisted. Hall and Barr then began to battle for the best position at the start. They stood away from the line on the port tack and headed off towards Narragansett Pier. Independence was to leeward and Barr used his best skill to keep her there. Both yachts came about and stood for the line, almost nose and nose, with Columbia to the windward on the starboard tack. As they stood for the line so close were they that they looked like one boat.

At 11:40 the starting whistle was blown and the boats crossed almost together. Independence probably got over first, but Barr had the weather position.

They stood away on the starboard towards the mark. It was a beautiful sight and, as in former races, Captain Barr drew first blood.

In the first fifteen minutes of sailing Columbia had eaten up further to the weather of Independence and was then well in the lead.

At 12:20 the yachts were well on their starboard haul, standing out to sea. The Columbia had gone so far to windward of the Independence that at this time the Columbia was probably a half mile in the lead. As in previous races, the Independence edged off to leeward constantly, despite the efforts of Hall to hold her nose in the wind.

Columbia went around the first mark at 1:30, followed fifty-five seconds later by the Independence.

At 2:00 Columbia had again pulled away from the Boston boat, and was about four minutes in the lead.

At 2:15 Independence was rapidly falling behind, and was about six minutes behind Columbia. Her racing in the last half hour has been peculiar. At times she takes a wonderful burst of speed, and then falls back again, lying as if anchored.

At 2:34 Columbia turned the second mark, Blue is now standing on a broad reach for home.

At 2:40 the Independence rounded the second mark, six minutes, forty seconds behind the Columbia.

The yachts are now on a broad reach home.

The Independence is gaining fast, but can hardly win.

Columbia wins.—She crosses the line about two minutes and a half ahead of Independence.

YOUNG WOMEN TO BE ESCORTED TO CHURCH

Chicago, Aug. 1.—If a novel move decided upon last night by members of the First Congregational church becomes the vogue among churchgoers, about all that a young woman of a church congregation will have to do in the future, when needing an escort, will be to send a requisition to the pastor of her church and the missing necessity will be supplied in the quickest time possible.

The church has gone into the business of supplying escorts to the young women who attend its devotions.

For the first time the new regulation will be put into operation tonight. It developed that the young unmarried women of the church are themselves largely responsible for the new order of things. Their murmurings did not fall unheeded on the ears of their acting pastor. He engaged in communication with the young men of the parish and they agreed to the plan with hearty unanimity.

HE IS TOUCHED.

Zanesville, O., Aug. 1.—Rev. F. W. Hope, president of the Boys' club of Zanesville, last night conducted a boat excursion down the river in the interest of the organization. The entire share of the proceeds was $18. Hope took the money home and counted it in his bed. Burglars stole the exact amount, together with a watch and other valuables. The loss was discovered this morning.

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DATE PALM CULTURE.

Promising Experiments Being Made In Arizona.

VALUABLE INDUSTRY DEVELOPING

Professor Fairchild Has Procured a Number of Egyptian Offshoots of Date Palms, Which Will Be Distributed in the Southwest—Facts Already Demonstrated.

The development of an industry which will convert large tracts of desert lands into profitable properties and make the southwestern part of the United States a source of date supply is promised by experiments being made at Phenix, A. T., in culture of the date, a result worthy of consideration when it is known that the United States imported $901,560.31 worth of dates last year, says the New York Post's special correspondent. That the date palm will ultimately solve the problem of what to do with the arid and alkali lands of Arizona and other western localities there seems little doubt. Experiments made at Phenix by the government stations and by private growers have demonstrated the great possibilities of the industry, but renewed interest is being taken by the section of plant introduction of the department of agriculture. Professor D. G. Fairchild, agricultural explorer for the department, now traveling in Africa, has procured from the delta of the Nile a number of suckers or offshoots of the date palm, which he has shipped to the department and which will be distributed in the southwestern part of the country.

The date palm, although grown profitably only in arid and semiarid regions, is not in the proper sense of the word a desert plant. It requires a supply of water at the roots, and at the same time it delights in a perfectly dry and very hot climate. The date palm is able to stand much more cold than the orange tree, but not so much as a peach tree.

While the culture of the date fruit is new in the United States, the date palm has long been grown in some localities. In Florida, California and Arizona and restricted areas in a few states it has been grown in the open ground for decorative purposes for a century or possibly longer. In Florida it seldom fruits, and the fruit produced in front an economic standpoint practically worthless. At Altar and Hermosillo, in Sonora, the early plantings of the mission fathers have been continued to the present time, and many seedling dates growing in these cities and other places in Sonora are now producing a fairly good quality of fruit, bunches of which occasionally find their way to American cities.

At Tucson, A. T., a large date palm some 25 feet in height is growing on a ranch owned by Joaquin Carrillo. This date was planted prior to 1865 and is probably the oldest date tree growing in Arizona. At Yuma, however, there are records of seedling dates that have been bearing from 10 to 15 years, and it is probable that a number of them have fruited for a number of seasons longer. Date seeds were planted near the territorial prison at Yuma by persons employed at that institution during the civil war, probably during the years 1862-3. The plants from these seeds are now large trees and have fruited for 15 or more years. Between 10 and 15 years ago a number of seedlings were planted at Phenix. A few of these seedlings are now producing fruit of a good quality. The earliest dates produced in California were grown at the missions along the coast at San Diego and northward, a region where the date palm grows to the size of large trees and frequently blossoms, but where the fruit does not perfectly develop on account of the humidity of the atmosphere and lack of intense summer heat. In a few places in California dates planted by the mission fathers are still standing, while others have gone to decay within the last few years.

It is now an established fact that dates of a good quality and in commercial quantities can be produced in the warmer parts of Arizona, Mexico and California. During the past year at the government experimental station farm near Phenix three imported trees bore more than 500 pounds, the fruit ripening between August and January. The fruit placed on the market sold at 25 cents per pound, wholesale at Phenix. Thousands of pounds could have been sold at this price. Packed in neat labeled boxes, they retailed at 50 cents to 70 cents per pound. The seedling date tree in various parts of the territory bore last year 40 to 200 pounds per tree. Those of good quality sold for 25 cents a pound wholesale at Phenix. For some years yet the principal part of the dates grown in the region will be on seedling trees. Not less than 2,000 trees have been planted during the last two years by ranchers near Phenix, and most of them are in fine condition.

Coke Briquettes In Germany.

Consul Warner of Leipsic says that a new process has been patented by which coke can be reduced to particles about one millimeter in size, stirred to a paste in a concentrated solution of resinic acid and then run into briquette molds. The briquettes are said to dry much more quickly if manganese is added to the above mentioned adhesive solution. The consul adds that coke has long been used by German steamboat companies, factories, gas plants and railroads, and it is expected that this new coke briquette will be consumed in much greater quantities by all of these different industries.

HE'S A BAD ITALIAN.

Mussolino, Celebrated Brigand, Said to Be In American.

If you should meet one of these days "a handsome young Italian rather more than six feet tall, of dark complexion, with dark eyes and wearing a small mustache," he very careful when you speak to him. It may be the great Mussolino himself, and Mussolino is a very sensitive person. In fact, his countenance is entwine him to be hunted by the police of all Europe. As they have not succeeded in catching him and as a rumor was afloat some time ago that he was about to come to America, it may be that Mussolino is honoring us with his presence.

Mussolino is a brigand par excellence and one of the most celebrated since Robin Hood and Fra Diavolo. He is a

MUSSOLINO.

product of southern Italy, the home of brigandage. Some time ago Mussolino had the misfortune to kill a man, in self defense, according to his own account. He was convicted, but succeeded in escaping. Since then he has been waging what he calls a holy warfare against all who had a hand in his conviction. He has murdered about a score of men who were connected with his trial or who were engaged in hunting him. All such, according to Mussolino's creed, are fair game, and he has done so them with knife or gun. Robbing and terrorizing the rich have been side lines, so to speak.

Such is the description of Mussolino by the upper classes of Italy, who seem justified in referring to him as a bloodthirsty wretch. To the lower classes of Calabria and other parts of Italy, however, Mussolino has become a sort of national hero. It is said that all the poor are his friends and that his marvelous success in evading capture is due to their aid. Immense rewards have been offered for his capture dead or alive, but the poverty stricken populace of southern Italy have not betrayed him. He is, according to most accounts, a Robin Hood, robbing and extorting money from the rich to give it to the poor.

Mussolino is credited with the most audacious acts and has, it is said, appeared openly, though in disguise, in the principal cities of Italy. He is even credited with shaking hands with the king. One account of his whereabouts sents the idea that he has come to America and says that he is touring Europe. He is said to be taking in the sights of the capitals, giving to the police an account of his movements after he has gone. He is also credited with a desire to surrender on condition that he be given a new trial for his original offense. He refuses to consider the subsequent murders as crimes, contending that he has simply executed justice on his enemies. Mussolino is said to be self educated, to have intelligence and personal magnetism of high quality. Altogether this bandit is, next to the king, the most interesting man of Italy at the present moment.

A CAPITAL QUEEN.

Rostand's Sister Will Lead In Diplomatic Circles Next Winter.

Diplomatic circles in Washington are to have a new queen this winter, and, according to all accounts, she will be a most gracious and charming one. The young woman who is expected to take so great a part in the social life of our national capital is Mme. Jeanne de Margerie, wife of the newly appointed counselor and first secretary of the French embassy. Mme. de Margerie is said to be the brightest wit and one of the most beautiful of living Frenchwomen. In addition to these qualifications she possesses

MME. JEANNE DE MARGERIE.

decided interest as the sister of Edmond Rostand, author of "L'Aiglon" and "Cyrano de Bergerac," the most prominent of living French dramatists.

Next winter the De Margeries will entertain on a grand scale, having as one of their guests M. Rostand, who will undoubtedly be the greatest "lion" of the season. The French embassy is soon to have the most splendid diplomatic home in Washington.

M. de Margerie, although still a young man, has gained an enviable reputation for diplomacy. During the long continued absence of M. Cambon, who expects to spend the entire summer in Europe, M. de Margerie will be charge d'affaires. This is an unusual honor for a newly appointed secretary.

Falls From the Clouds

Terrible Accidents That Have Happened To Daring Aeronauts

It is a bright day in July. The morning is yet early, but thousands of people are wending their way to the famous Vauxhall gardens, London.

Gossips are busy with their tongues. Something great is on the tapis to produce so much excitement, and well before 8 o'clock the vast gardens are thronged with an eager, expectant crowd.

In the middle of the grounds the bulk of a huge balloon sways gracefully from side to side, and here is the center of excitement, for it is known that one daring man, Robert Cocking by

COLLAPSE OF COCKING'S PARACHUTE

name, is about to attempt something never hitherto achieved—no less, in fact, than to descend from the clouds by means of a parachute.

A hoarse cheer rises on the air as at a given signal the ropes are severed and the huge balloon soars away toward the firmament. The car is occupied by a Mr. Green and a fellow aeronaut, and the spectators below perceive that Cocking, the intrepid parachutist, is suspended by a smaller basket beneath, with his parachute beside him.

Up in the clouds all is silence, but at length Mr. Green hears Cocking's voice.

"How high are we, Mr. Green?"

"About 1,000 feet."

"Good. Let me know when we are 1,500 feet and then every 500 until we reach 5,000 feet. That's the height from which I want to descend."

At length the fateful words "Five thousand feet!" are announced. "Let go!" cries Cocking, and Mr. Green severs the ropes which keep the parachute fast to the car.

Down below the spectators are craning their necks. They see the balloon shoot suddenly upward and a tiny speck come hurtling down with terrible rapidity. They know it is Cocking, and a thrill runs through every nerve.

Nearer and nearer, thundering to earth, comes the doomed man. Nothing can save him, and strong men shudder and women faint. Then all is over. Smashed to a jelly, poor Cocking, the victim of his own intrepidity, lies dead on the stones of the street.

It is Sunday morning in the pleasant city of Bordeaux, southern France. For some days previously the inhabitants of the city have been excited over the announcement that an Englishman, Lieutenant Gale, will on this particular Sunday make a sensational balloon ascent. The novelty of the entertainment consists in the fact that Mr. Gale will dispense with the usual car and will ascend seated on the back of a pony.

Thousands of excitement loving Frenchmen and Frenchwomen assemble hours before the time fixed for the ascent at the Hippodrome Vincennes. Everything is favorable for the event. The balloon known as the "Royal Cremorne" is filled with gas, and when Mr. Gale appears, accompanied by the pony, cheers ring out far and near.

All is ready. The pony is securely lashed to the ropes attached to the netting, Mr. Gale takes his place on its back, the stentorian order to let go is uttered, and up shoots the balloon. Mr. Gale is seen seated gracefully on the animal, the bridle in one hand, while he salutes the audience with the other. A shudder of fear goes through the audience as the pony makes an effort as if to free itself, but its rider is perfectly calm and collected.

Slowly the balloon sails away, and some distance from Bordeaux it is observed to be descending. Skillful aeronaut as he is, Lieutenant Gale brings the balloon safely to ground, where it is held by over a hundred peasants by whom it is eventually secured to a tree.

The horse is loosened, and then a terrible thing happens. Relieved of the weight of the animal, the balloon makes an upward dart. Mr. Gale is hanging on to one of the ropes, and before the peasants can lay hands on the netting the grappler attached to the tree is dragged out, and the unfortunate aeronaut is whirled aloft, hanging with both hands to the frail rope.

Horrified, the onlookers can do nothing. They see the whirling figure of the balloonist as he makes frantic efforts to climb up the rope. They see him span this way and that, and, spellbound, they wait for that grim moment when nature must give out and the wretched man must come thundering to the ground.

The balloon reaches a height of over 2,000 feet and sweeps along for a distance of two miles. What must be the agony of the miserable man dangling from that rope? What thoughts must course through his brain as his arms seem to be slowly but all too surely torn from their sockets? It seems ages that he is hanging, but it is only a few minutes. Bit by bit the rope slips through his pained fingers. He can hold on no longer. A last shriek of despair and he feels himself hurling down, down, down to his death.

His mangled body is not discovered for some days afterward, and when it is the spectators are horrified at the terrible nature of the injuries which he has received.

We turn now to the vast continent of America and find the City of Mexico agog with excitement. It is announced that the American parachutist, Professor Carter, is to make a descent from the clouds.

Only that day has the professor arrived from the United States, and unfortunately his tried and trusty attendants are not with him. Knowing the risky nature of his business, he is reluctant to rely on local aid to get the balloon and the other apparatus ready and proposes a postponement. The management, however, will hear nothing of it. The excitable Mexicans would wreck the place if the promised entertainment did not come off. With many misgivings, therefore, Professor Carter sets to work to get the balloon ready.

Carter's preparations are hurried in the extreme, and he is glad when at length the balloon is filled and held down by hundreds of willing hands. He takes his seat on a trapeze bar, for he has no basket, and looks up to see that the parachute by which he is to descend is in its place. Then he gives the signal to let go, and with a bound he starts on his upward journey.

He commences presently to go through his performance, which consists of some trapeze acts, and as soon as these are completed he prepares for his great dive from the clouds.

First of all he carefully examines the parachute, and his heart grows cold within him when he sees that some one must have detached the thin cord which should have held the top of the parachute to the netting of the balloon.

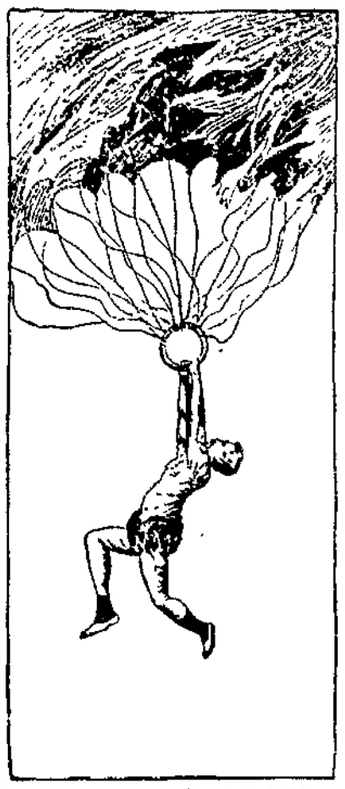
What to do at the moment he cannot decide. The balloon is already getting higher and higher. If he cuts away the other ropes of the parachute, it will collapse underneath him, and he will fall into it instead of its spreading out above him.

But something must be done, otherwise he will risk the balloon collapsing and so enveloping him that escape would be impossible.

His mind is soon made up. He will throw himself from the bar, hoping that by making a good spring to clear the overhanging folds of the parachute.

He falls clear of the folds and for some distance drops like a plummet. The earth is rushing up to him with lightninglike rapidity. Will the parachute never open? All seems lost, when of a sudden the horrible fall is arrested, and with a great crack the parachute opens.

Carter gazes aloft. The parachute is open, it is true, but only partially so. Then he notices a rent that is getting gradually bigger and bigger, while several of the ropes are entangled. Although his headlong fall has in some



PROFESSOR CARTER'S AWFUL FALL.

measure been stopped, he knows that unless the ropes can be disentangled he will probably be dashed to pieces.

He shakes the ropes, but too late. The earth soars up toward him. His body strikes it with a great thud and rebounds nearly six feet.

People rush toward him from all directions. It is impossible that he can live they all declare.

But live he does, though it is by a miracle. His spine is broken, all the ribs on one side, both thighs, both arms and collar bone are fractured, yet Carter lives, a wreck of his former self and for years an example of the greed of the populace for life risking entertainments.

KILLED HUGE GORILLA

Combat With an Immense Ape More Than Six Feet Tall

The largest gorilla ever seen in the world was killed by a German colonist in German West Africa and is now on exhibition in the Museum Umlauff in Hamburg.

This great brute, for whose hide and skeleton more than $5,000 has been unsuccessfully offered, is 6 feet 7 inches high. His arms, when they are outstretched, measure 9 feet 1 inch from the end of the middle finger of one hand to the end of the middle finger of the other. His hands are 10 3-5 inches long. Put a foot rule on one of your hands, and you will get some idea of how huge a monster this is.

TOKE OFF A BRANCH.

The man who killed him is H. Paschen, a native of Schwerin, Germany. He represents a Hamburg firm in the little station of Yaunde, almost in the heart of the Cameroons. He did not hunt the beast for the delight of the chase. Men do not hunt the devil if they can help it, and a devil the gorilla is. This part of Africa is the chosen home of the hideous beast.

About a year ago some savages hunting for small game on the outskirts of the primeval forest along the southern shore of the Nyong river, in the Cameroon district, just where it emerges from the high lands and spreads out on the level, forming a succession of miasmatic swamps, spied a gorilla. They fled without waiting to see him too closely, and consequently when they reached the nearest trading station and reported excitedly that they had seen the biggest m'pung that ever had been seen by mortal eyes their inability to give details made the white men incredulous. But soon more reports came in. A black woman, straying from a kraal at dusk, was heard to shriek horribly, and the negroes, hastily arming themselves, were just sallying out to help her when they were checked by the roar and then the chest beating of a gorilla. One daring man crept out far enough into the darkness to make out the form of a mighty manlike creature dragging the woman away among the trees. A few days afterward her remains were found several miles off, deep in the forest. She had been torn to pieces.

At last the beast became so bold that he set up his dwelling place within gunshot of the Yaunde station, where Mr. Paschen lived. Here, undeterred by the sight of the long, busy warehouse buildings and the constant traffic, the gorilla continued his depredations until the white man was furious, for the beast's proximity was harming his business enterprises. The natives would not venture along even the beaten roads, and, although Mr. Paschen still did not credit their tales of his size and courage, he determined to rid the neighborhood of the uncanny visitor.

At last, however, the ape became too daring. He showed himself openly in a swamp near the station and was so utterly careless of danger that he did not even try to hide when Mr. Paschen, who had been brought to the spot by excited negroes, approached an opening in the bushes and aimed at him. Instead the creature advanced threateningly, and only then did the hunter realize what a huge beast it was that he had to face. But it was too late to retreat, even had Mr. Paschen wished to do so. Gnashing his white fangs, now roaring, then uttering curious guttural sounds that volleyed in a deep, thunderous bass from his mighty chest, beating his breast till he produced a noise like great muffled drums, the gorilla advanced with quick running leaps. Mr. Paschen fired at his head, but missed his aim because the gorilla leaped into the air as the shot was fired. The projectile therefore, instead of piercing his brain, entered his black, leathery chest. It tore a great hole from which the blood rushed in a steam. Any other big game would have dropped as soon as struck. The gorilla instead seemed only to gain renewed fury. He rushed toward his antagonist with a howl. His wicked eyes were rolling, and a dull red dazed in them. Mr. Paschen, knowing that he would [illegible] time for more than one other shot, so fast did the gorilla advance, knelt down and waited in order to make absolutely sure of his aim. Just as he was about to fire at the demoniac face the monster seemed to the next instant was to feet high in a mighty cotton of tree. It began to tear immense boughs off and hurl them with all its might at his foes.

It was evident to all that he dared not attempt to escape, but to obtain a club with which to do battle. As he pulled off branch after branch he would shake it and then, apparently finding it a fair, would throw it at the next hit or catch that they presented, pitched by a hostile boy. Mr. Paschen had seen all he wanted of the animal at last and fought him all that he could for. He advanced briefly and fired at the gorilla, [illegible] at last found a club that suited him, started to [illegible] Both bullets hit him, and he tumbled to the ground dead.

Strangest of All Letter Carriers

While domestic animals have sometimes been pressed into duty as mail carriers and service by pigeons is common, yet the most vivid imagination has probably never conceived of a fish as a postman. Notwithstanding several instances are recorded where they have performed such service, a very extraordinary case of a fish acting as a letter carrier comes from Reikiavik, in Iceland. On April 20 of last year a certain Captain Christiansen of the steamship Laura received an unimportant letter from the sheriff of Vestermanna while the ship was lying at the latter port. Having perused the missive, the captain threw it carelessly overboard, and his astonishment may be well imagined when on the 15th of the following month the identical communication, soiled and disfigured, was handed to Pan by the consul of Reikiavik, to which place it had actually traveled in the stomach of a large codfish and had been extricated from the same by a local fisherman. Seeing that Vestermann lies some 180 miles from Reikiavik, the latter must have traveled that distance between April 20 and May 15, the scaly postman consuming just over two weeks in its submarine journey.

There have, however, been cases before this of fish undertaking the carriage of letters. Some 15 years ago a whale which was stranded on the south coast of France was found, upon being cut open, to contain a mailbag, wherein there reposed many hundreds of letters. The bag in question form d part of a collection which was being conveyed to Guadaloupe by a wrecked steamer, and the letters, though somewhat damp, were in a perfect state of preservation. They were at once sent to their destination, each letter being marked on the outside, "Delayed through shipwreck."

Duke Clarence Saw Flying Dutchman

One of the spectral ships best known to landsmen generally is the Flying Dutchman, with which Captain Marryat made his readers acquainted. The Flying Dutchman was trying to round the Horn some time in the early part of the seventeenth century. The ship was repeatedly driven back by contrary wind and tides until the ship's captain, Vanderdecken, swore a fearful oath he would round it if it took till judgment day. Vanderdecken was taken at his word, and now for three centuries he and his sworn crew have been battling to round the cape. Sailors watch with fear and trembling when their ships are rounding the Horn, afraid that every moment may bring into view the spectral Flying Dutchman. It is believed that every appearance of the Flying Dutchman will be followed by death or misfortune to some of the crew of the ship that sees the ghost vessel. In the private journal of the late Duke Clarence and his brother, the present Duke of Cornwall and York, during their cruise on the Bacchante in 1879-82 an account is given of their experience with the Flying Dutchman, which they fell in with near Sydney. The duke wrote:

"July 11, 1881, at 4 a. m., the Flying Dutchman crossed our bows. A strange red light, as of a phantom ship all aglow, in the midst of which light the masts, spars and sails of the brig 200 yards distant stood out in bold relief. As it came up the lookout man on the forecastle reported it as close on the port bow. The night being clear and the sea calm, 13 persons altogether saw it, but whether it was Van Diemen or the Flying Dutchman or who else must remain unknown. The Tourmaline and Cleopatra, which were sailing on our starboard bow, flashed to ask whether we had seen the strange red lights. At a quarter to 11 a. m. the ordinary seaman who had this morning reported the Flying Dutchman fell from the foretopmast crosstrees and was smashed to atoms. * * * At the next port we came to the admiral also was smitten down."

RICH PEARL FISHERIES.

Facts About a Product of the Philippines.

AN ENGLISH EXPERT'S VIEWS.

Sulu Archipelago, According to Mr. Streeter, Produces Some of the Finest Jewels in the World—British Had a Monopoly—Value of Some Pearls.

The "Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands," in course of compilation in the division of insular affairs, war department, contains an account from official and other sources of the pearl and shell fisheries of the Sulu archipelago and their relations to that industry and product in general, with charts of the shell and pearl "grounds" of Sulu and Palawan, says a Washington dispatch. The story contains in a nutshell the economic and commercial value and exploitative possibilities of this sea product within United States jurisdiction.

The value of this product at Sulu alone since January, 1900, according to custom house returns, was 222,814 pounds of mother of pearl shells, valued at $75,712; black shells, 1,114 pounds, valued at $446, and snail shells, 17,707 pounds, valued at $5,609; total, $81,761. The same amount was exported approximately from the port of Siasi in the Tapul group, which would make an aggregate of 483,242 pounds, valued at $143,522, from the two Sulu points alone. This does not include the value of the pearls taken from the mother of pearl shell, the finest of which at present go to the sultan of Sulu as royalty.

The present Philippine Pearling and Trading company, with headquarters at Manila, is owned chiefly by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hongkong and Shanghai bank and Holliday, Wise & Co. of Manila. It has also small shareholders all over the world.

An agreement between the sultan and this English company gives the latter exclusive right to fish, which the United States authority at the Sulu capital had naturally refused to recognize, it being officially recommended that it is not for the best interests of the archipelago, the sultan or commercially that this foreign company should exercise this right within American jurisdiction.

Before the signing of the protocol of 1885 the sultan was paid by foreigners for the privilege of fishing. The sultan never recognized the protocol, and fishing therefore was done under Spanish guns unless foreigners came to terms.

Mr. Streeter, the best English expert, after years of experience with a station at Liminasi, near Siassi, says that the Sulu archipelago produces the finest round pearls in the world. The Sulu waters also produce the finest type of what is known as the Meleagrina margaritifera, the very best of the pearl bearing mollusks.

The monopoly of the shell and pearl product of the immediate waters of Sulu, the capital of the archipelago, is held by a Chinese headman, who operates a fleet of six boats of ten tons each and crews of seven men and a captain each. A cruise lasts three weeks, each boat procuring from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds of shells in that time. The fleet is in charge of a superargo, who, among other duties, looks after the pearls found.

The American shells are sent to Singapore instead of Manila in baskets, where they bring 35 pesos ($35 Spanish) per picul (133 1-3 pounds). The pearls are also marketed there, some having been found of the estimated value of 10,000 pesos. Soon after the American occupation of Sulu a representative of a New York house located at Sulu for the purchase and shipment of pearls and shells direct to that city.

The value of pearls in their natural state or split imported into the United States for home consumption was in 1899 $1,502,851, in 1900 $4,595,910, for nine months ending March 31 $1,095,480, ranking next in value to diamonds, which, besides their value for ornaments are used in the arts, an economic use which pearls do not possess.

WU FRIEND OF THE JEWS.

Says There Is a Bond of Amity Between Them and Chinese.

The Jewish Chautauqua society, holding summer sessions at Atlantic City, had Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, address them the other afternoon on the steel pier, says the New York Times. About 5,000 persons were present. Simon Wolf of Washington presided, and Adolph Berkowitz of New York made introductory remarks.

Minister Wu said he was glad to be among his friends and that there is a bond of friendship between the Chinese and the Jews because both are persecuted. He referred to the difference in religion and then spoke of the clergyman in Philadelphia who said he was a hypocrite. The clergyman, he declared, had slandered him in a manner that showed he didn't practice what he preached, adding:

"I am a heathen, and there are lots of Jews and Christians who are heathens, but I would not think of saying about any man what this minister said of me."

He was enthusiastically applauded, and after his lecture a reception was given in his honor.

Exposition For Life Saving Service.

Consul General Guenther reports from Frankfort that an exposition for accident, sanitary and life saving service is to be held at Frankfort Oct. 5 to 21. The exposition is to be exclusively scientific. Visits of workingmen will be arranged, as the chief aim will be to benefit those engaged in industrial pursuits.

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GOULD'S CASTLE BEGUN

Plans Finished For Thirteen Subordinate Buildings.

FIREPROOF STABLES TO BE BUILT.

Will Be 650 Feet Long—Every Necessary Detail, Including Extensive Quarters For Employees, to Be Provided on Howard Gould's New Estate—Fine Cow Barn.

When Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould return from abroad in September, they will find work well advanced on the extensive stables, cow barn and chicken houses which are to be features of their country estate at Sands Point, N. Y., says the New York Herald. The operations have begun already under the supervision of Augustus N. Allen, the architect, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Gould perfected the plans before they left the United States.

Mr. Gould intends to erect on this estate, which comprises nearly 400 acres, a stone castle which is to be one of the most massive and magnificent residences in the United States and is to be known as Castlegould. It will stand on a bluff 75 feet high, and about one-quarter of a mile away will be the 13 new buildings on which work has been begun. They will cost about $50,000.

Mr. Allen has taken pains to make the stables, which will be fireproof, as attractive and imposing as possible. The exterior will be of Indiana limestone, with copper roofs and the interior of enameled brick and tiles. The style is an adaptation of the early English Gothic, corresponding in detail to the famous Kilkenny castle in Ireland. The building will be 650 feet from one end to the other, the greatest length in any one part being 400 feet, while the width will be 99 feet. A great round clock tower, 50 feet in diameter and about 90 feet high, will rise over a driveway which will divide the building in two parts.

The harness room will be 50 feet long and 36 feet wide, extending through two floors, with a gallery on all sides. Adjoining it will be the stable proper, built around three sides of a court about 70 by 90 feet. A feature of this room is that there will be no columns, the ceiling being vaulted with tiles, which, with steel trusses, support both the floor above and the roof. The side walls will be of enameled brick. There will be 60 stalls, arranged in two rows, so that the horses will face each other, with a ten foot passage between them.

Carriages will be kept in a large room with six great windows. It will be 70 feet long, 50 feet wide and 20 feet high and will not have any columns to interfere with the floor space. Place for the automobiles has not been overlooked. A 12 foot doorway leads to a house for these vehicles. It is about 50 feet square and has been arranged carefully, having its own office, washroom, pit, closets and an electric elevator to the large machine room on the floor above and to the various storage rooms on the floor below.

On the second floor of this part of the building the stablemen have their sitting room, dining room, a dozen bedrooms and bathrooms, with their own hall and stairway. The chauffeurs, too, have their own sitting room, dining room, six bedrooms and bath. Then there are one common kitchen and the cook's quarters.

In addition to this building there are to be four lodges, a cow barn, with accommodations for half a hundred cattle; a dairy, a farmhouse and laundry, a sheep fold, where 50 animals will be sheltered, and a hennery, where thousands of chickens will be hatched by incubators. All of these buildings are to be of stone, and the lodges will be of the same general style as the stable.

One building is to be given over to farmhouse and laundry, though they are separated. There are 20 bedrooms in the farmhouse, each man having his own room. Mr. Allen does not expect that any of these buildings will be completed this year.

Mr. Howells' Tribute to John Fiske.

John Fiske was first an apostle to the scientific heathen and preached Darwin and Spencer and Huxley to the multitude before he began to bear the torch they were supposed to have extinguished, relumed and fed with fresh fire, back to the stronghold of question. So far as what may be generically called evolution was concerned, his work was strictly an apostolate, without incentive or invention of his own, but he preached his doctrine so delightfully, with such charm of temper and manner, that one could not choose but hear him, says W. D. Howells in Harper's Weekly. It was when he had dissatisfied himself with the psychological outcome that he began to speak as one having authority and to say those things, new and glad, of God and of the soul which are possibly more important than anything said of either in our darkened day. They have indeed been so heartening to so many anxious spirits, overjoyed to find themselves alive, that it would not be strange if we had exaggerated his mission somewhat and too confidently hailed the philosopher as a prophet.

Owns an Aguinaldo Cane.

A gold headed cane once owned by Aguinaldo is now the property of W. M. Wade, cashier of the Taney County bank at Hartville, Mo., says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He received the cane from a soldier in the Philippines, Harvey Choat, who was in the expedition that captured Aguinaldo's baggage. The gold knob bears this inscription: "Alfonso XII. Por la G. de Dios, 1881."

A NEW USE FOR MODELS.

Employed to Show When Damaged Warships Will Capsize.

The use of models in shipbuilding has recently been revived by the best authorities in naval architecture as an aid in the solution of a most important problem, the stability of an injured battleship or cruiser. The advanced course in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston which will hereafter be taken by graduates of the United States Naval academy who intend to enter the construction corps includes the exact determination of how much damage a warship can stand and not go to the bottom. The methods employed by Professor Cecil H. Peabody, who has charge of the course, involve the use of a wooden model about four feet long, so constructed that blocks of wood representing the watertight compartments can be removed at will. The model is then put in a tank of water and purposely "damaged" by the removal of one or more of these blocks, just as if they had been blown open by an enemy's shell, their place being taken by weights representing the water which would enter after an accident exposing them to the sea. The inclination or "list" of the model to the point of capsizing is then precisely noted and furnishes the basis for elaborate calculations of the greatest use in designing vessels which shall be staunch as well as powerful.

The tests show, for example, that if an engine room and boiler room on the same side of the ship are flooded the ship will capsize, while the flooding of either is a useless measure to stability. One result of the experiments has been to explode the popular fallacy in believing that the safety of a twin screw steamer is assured by dividing it into practically two ships by means of fore and aft bulkheads. Such a division, on the contrary, always means a dangerous instability in the event of injury to the hull, whether for the passenger ship or man-of-war, and it means, furthermore, that in such a case the man-of-war would be unable, on account of her list to one side or the other, to use her guns and would consequently be absolutely at the mercy of an enemy. This danger has lately become so well understood that no American warship would be sent into action until the doors connecting her watertight compartments had been opened so that the water that entered might be equally distributed.

PRIVILEGES AT CORONATION

Curious Claims by Members of the British Peerage.

The members of the privy council sat as a court of claims in London the other day to consider various hereditary traditional rights and privileges claimed in connection with the forthcoming coronation of the king, says the New York Post. A long list of quaint demands was presented. After the registrar had commanded all persons to keep silence on penalty of imprisonment he read 30 or 40 demands, including the following:

The Duke of Norfolk to act as chief butler of England.

The Duke of Newcastle to provide a glove to support the king's arm.

The bishop of Durham to support the king and queen.

The Duke of Somerset to carry the orb.

The Earl of Ercoll to have the silver baton tipped with gold.

The dean of Westminster to instruct the king and queen in the rights and ceremonies and to have the cloth, etc., for fees.

Lord Gray De Ruthyn to carry the golden spurs.

Colonel Brown to bear the canopy over the king and queen.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to provide the glove for the king's right hand and support the hand while holding the scepter.

Sir Wyndham Anstruther, grand carver for Scotland.

PICHON ON CHINA.

Says Chinese Were Surprised at Smallness of Indemnity.

M. Pichon, ex-minister of France in China and recently appointed governor of Tunis, was in Montreal for a few days on his way home to France. He was chairman of the indemnity committee of the powers in China, and in an interview at Montreal with a representative of the New York Commercial Advertiser he said that he did not consider the indemnity demanded from China to be at all excessive. "I can say as chairman of the indemnity committee," he said, "that when the amount of the indemnity was decided upon the Chinese representatives were astonished at the reasonableness of the demand. I think that they expected the bill to be a good deal heavier. China will not have the slightest difficulty in settling the account. The country is too big to mind it very much. If a much larger indemnity had been demanded, it would have been paid."

Russia, he says, occupied Manchuria, but it still is and will remain a Chinese province. He was shy of saying much about the missionaries. He merely remarked that the cause of missions had received a severe blow and that missionary work would be continued when the country became a little more settled.

The Peach Crop.

It is estimated, says Public Opinion, that the peach crop of the peninsular section of Delaware and Maryland will approximate 2,000,000 baskets.

New Hotels in New York City.

More than 20 hotels, including several of the largest size, are going up in New York city, at an estimated cost of $30,000,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

How Congressmen Will Be Kept Warm Next Winter.

SCHEME IS AN EXPERIMENT.

New Double Floor Being Laid in House, With Large Heat Chamber Under It—Strong Vault Finished For Uncle Sam's Currency—Valuable Curios From the Philippines.

Persons who visit the capital building at Washington and are given the privilege of looking into the house of representatives would never recognize it as the place where so much legislation of such importance to the country has been enacted into law, says the Chicago Tribune's correspondent. Instead of the desks, chairs and other furnishings of the house they would find a large room barren of furniture or covering, in which are employed 50 mechanics and laborers, dressed in the customary garb of the laboring man. Some of those are engaged in laying a white tile flooring, while others are mixing cement, and still others are supplying the workmen with the necessary material.

This tile flooring is about three feet below a wooden flooring which will be laid and upon which will rest the desks and chairs of the members. Inquiries as to the reason for laying such an expensive tile flooring, which will be entirely obscured by one placed above it, developed the fact that the tiling will be used as one section of a "heat chamber." The walls of the building will form other portions of this chamber, and the floor of the house will complete it.

The reverse side of the floor proper will be given two coats of tar and paint. This process will confine the heat to the chamber into which it is discharged by pipes. This chamber will be filled with heat during cold weather, and it will be supplied to the house by radiators placed in the floor. Many complaints were made because the old heating apparatus was not sufficient to maintain a temperature which made the chamber comfortable, and the "heat chamber" is an experiment which the experts believe will prove successful.

The last steel plate has been put in place sealing up the new vault which Uncle Sam has just finished for the storage of his money. The new vault is in the northern wing of the treasury department building and exactly over the site of the old state department building, says the Washington representative of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It is 20 feet square, and its steel walls rise 12 feet in height. It will be used by the issue division of the department, of which Mr. Watson W. Eldridge has been chief for the past 20 years. The vault was placed where had formerly been the office of the clerks of the division, two windows being closed for the purpose and a large door entering the corridor being bricked up to make it secure. The only method of entering the new vault will be through the old one just beyond.

The old vault has been in use for more than 34 years and is now literally gorged with money. The other day the old vault contained $135,000,000 in bank notes.

Guides at the capitol were in despair recently growing out of the fact that work has just begun of replacing the ceiling of stationary hall by a new one made of steel, writes the Chicago Tribune's Washington correspondent. The old ceiling, the formation of which was responsible for the echoes which have proved so interesting to visitors and so profitable to the guides, is made of plaster. The danger of fire is extremely great under present circumstances, and congress decided to make the building more secure by providing a steel ceiling.

In planning this improvement great care has been taken by those in charge of the work to duplicate the old ceiling to the most minute detail, therefore the formation of the old ceiling has been carefully studied, and it is believed when the new one is completed the echoes will not have disappeared. There is some doubt in the mind of the guides, however, as to the ability of the workmen to complete this work without destroying one of the most interesting features of the capitol building.

They will not be satisfied this can be done until it has been demonstrated. The statues of about 50 eminent Americans presented by different states are located in this hall. In order to protect them they are now inclosed in heavy boards which closely resemble huge coffins. In addition to this precaution a temporary ceiling of extremely heavy material will be built so as to protect this statuary in event of any heavy object falling from above.

The plan of removing the statues while the work was being done was considered, but was abandoned because of the risk of breaking some of them.

The Smithsonian institution has received and placed on exhibition a valuable collection of curios from the Philippine Islands. The collection was the gift of Captain W. C. Warmsley, colored, who was assistant surgeon in the Forty-ninth United States volunteer infantry. Captain Warmsley was mustered out in San Francisco June 30. He came at once to Washington with his collection and presented it to the museum, says the Washington Star. It consists of shells from the shores of the China sea. Implements of war used by the savages inhabiting the mountains of northern Luzon, such as spears, poisoned arrows, bows, shields, bolos and daggers, and a collection of native hats used by the peasantry.

TRADE SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

Young American Engineer Has Been Chosen to Establish Them.

D. C. Churchill, who recently sailed for India on the Minneapolis, has been engaged by the British government, in union with private philanthropy, to establish and develop a model system of trade schools at Ahmednagar, a town about 175 miles inland from Bombay. He will also build a system of irrigation throughout that part of India.

The office was the gift of Dr. Hume, a missionary of the Congregational church, now in India. This is the first time a place of importance has been offered by missionaries in that country to one who was not a clergyman. The trade schools will, in a way, be government institutions and industrial in character.

Mr. Churchill is a civil engineer, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has been employed in the Westinghouse Machine company at Pittsburg. He is a young man, still in his twenties. His brother is Professor Churchill, head of the art department of the Teachers' college.

"Missionaries have begun to realize," Mr. Churchill said the other day, "that more practical knowledge and less Bible study is what is needed by the natives of India. It is only since they have arrived at this conclusion that the British government has taken the slightest interest in their work. So far the natives are entirely dependent on the fruit crops for support. When the crops fail, the people starve or rely on the government for food. The missionaries are now endeavoring to teach the people trades which will make them independent of the crops. Dr. Hume has induced the government to provide one-half the salary of every teacher in the school, my own among the number. This will enable us to secure the best instructors to be had.

"What what trades will be taught is largely a question as yet. There is a rug factory at Ahmednagar, and this will be incorporated in the new school. A branch we will teach at once is the making of wagon wheels. Those used at present in that country are heavier than the wheels of the English bus. Our idea is to establish splendid schools and fabrication which will serve as models for others that will be built in the surrounding towns."

With Mr. Churchill sailed Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Nice. Mr. Nice is an expert agriculturist. He will aid the engineer in the construction of the last systems of irrigation for the country.

CHICAGO'S GLOBE GIRDLER.

Fitzmorris Talks About His Trip Around the World.

Charles Cecil Fitzmorris, a high school boy of Chicago, accompanied by S. M. Williams, a newspaper man, has "put a girdle around the earth" in 60 days, 13 hours, 20 minutes and 12 4-5 seconds, starting from the Chicago American office May 20 and arriving home again on July 29.

The boy traveled eastward and thus gained a day in the Pacific, so that the actual time is really one day longer, says the New York World. Fitzmorris is 18 years of age and hails from the stockyards district.

"It all seems like a dream to be now that I am home," he said. "I started out determined to win if sticking to it and overcoming obstacles would help me, and I have done it. I have won the race around the world, but I wish it had not been such a big heat. I should have liked it better if the finish had been closer. Then it would have been more exciting.

"From the first moment to the finish our luck was remarkable. Of course we have had to do skillful managing to make our connections. To reach our different destinations we have hired trains, steamers, horses and rock, but with it all I feel that luck pure and simple has played a big part in the expedition.

"Our greatest luck was in eastern Siberia, on the upper Amur. We were lucky to catch a light draft boat after rowing three days down stream. We covered that section from Stretensk to Vladivostok in seven days' better time than ever before made. I was on the jump continually from the time I left Chicago until I reached Yokohama, where I had three days to wait for the Empress of India. I want to go back to Japan, but I cannot unless I make money out of my book. I am going to write a book telling all about the trip and what I saw. The trip can be made in 50 days when the Siberian railroad is completed."

World girdlers whom Fitzmorris has beaten are Miss Bisland, Nellie Bly and George Francis Train.

General Wood Confident as to Cuba.

Governor General Wood of Cuba in an interview with a correspondent of The Outlook on the island's future says:

"I feel no more concerned about the future of this island than I feel about the future of my native state. Its resources are so vast and splendid that prosperity is sure to come. Its merchants and planters are intelligent and energetic, and under the conditions of peace and industry which have come to them since the war they will hasten the advance of that prosperity."

The Largest Pop Corn Field.

The biggest pop corn crop in the world is being grown in Edgar county, says a dispatch from Charleston, Ills., to the St. Louis Republic. A. L. Schaeffer, who has been making a specialty of this product for several years with excellent financial success, has over 100 acres planted this season, all of it with the exception of one patch being in a single body. He finds a ready market for the corn in the large cities. He expects a yield of at least 5,000 bushels.

SWIFT SHIPS PLANNED.

Fleet of Four Day Atlantic Liners Proposed.

WOULD BE DRIVEN BY TURBINES.

Crude Texas Petroleum to Be Used as Fuel, and the Vessels Would Make Thirty Knots—Great Saving in Expense—C. R. Flint's Forty Knot Yacht.

Charles R. Flint has a fondness for fast boats. An ordinarily fast craft won't do for him. He must have something that will go through the water faster than any other vessel afloat, says the New York Sun. A few years ago he had a world beater, but somebody built a boat that was an inch or faster, and Mr. Flint then gave a commission to Charles D. Mosher to design and to Ayres of Nyack to build a boat, called a yacht for convenience, which should be able to travel 40 knots an hour. The boat has been called the Arrow, and in a few days she will have her official trials.

Since Mr. Flint gave the commission for a 40 knot boat others interested in fast vessels have been trying to figure out whether it would be possible and profitable to build not a yacht, but an ocean liner, that would cross the Atlantic in four days. One of the persons who took up this problem was George Wilson, president of the Atlantic Shipping company of New York city. Mr. Wilson believes that his engineers and designers have solved the problem by the use of turbine engines driven by the direct impact of the combustion of crude Texas petroleum.

Mr. Wilson says that his company is now making arrangements for the building of ships to cross the Atlantic from New York to Bordeaux, in the southwest of Ireland, in three and a half days. He says that, allowing two hours from the company's pier in New York to Sandy Hook and 13 hours from Bordeaux to London, passengers and mails would be carried from New York to London in a little less than four and a quarter days, taking into account delays incident to customs examinations and the handling of baggage. He says that the vessels contemplated will have an average speed of 30 knots clear across the Atlantic.

This great speed is to be attained, and the company building the ships is going to make money out of the project through the use of the turbine engine and of crude petroleum for fuel. Hitherto it has been supposed that the cost of running an ocean liner much faster, for instance, than the Deutschland, would be too great, and too much cargo space would have to be sacrificed for boiler and engine rooms to make such vessels profitable. Just by way of showing that his company intends to make a good thing out of its four day boats Mr. Wilson says:

"Our intention has been to construct and run first class mail steamers to Europe which shall cross the Atlantic in four days, covering the Saturday's mail from the New York postoffice to the London postoffice on the following Thursday. At present it is not distributed in London until Monday morning of the next week. The competition allowed by law for the mail matter which left New York for Europe on Saturday in 1900, if it had been conveyed in vessels of United States register, would have been $315,000, or $105,000 for each weekly voyage. The Cunard line, which actually carried it, received the reduced rates allowed to foreign ships of only $131,221. The postoffice department gives the mail to the fastest ships without regard to nationality.

"To enable our ships to cross in four days and pay their way it was evident that great improvements were necessary in the engine room to reduce the cost of fuel and wages. The machinery in our ships will occupy a comparatively small space in the stern.

"It takes 5,200 tons of coal, costing about $9,000, to carry the Deutschland across in 5½ days. It will take 900 tons of crude Texas oil, costing $4,000, to take our ships across in four days. This represents a saving of $5,000 a trip, or $260,000 a year in fuel alone. Besides this we save the wages of all stokers, coal trimmers and half the engineers, which may be estimated at $2,200 a trip or $114,400 a year.

"The difference in the cost of machinery on the Deutschland and on our boats will be about $1,650,000 on one ship. Another thing that must be borne in mind is that we require none of the valuable parts of the ship for the storage of fuel. Our fuel is carried in ballast tanks in the bottom of each vessel, thus economizing the immense amount of space used on the ordinary steamers for fuel."

Mr. Wilson does not say when his company is going to begin the construction of the four day ships, but the probabilities are that the first one will not be ready for service during this year at least.

"The Scientific American evidently thinks there may be something in the four day steamers, for in an article on "Atlantic Steamships—Present and Future," printed a while ago, it said:

"If a 30 knot transatlantic steamer makes its appearance within the next few years, it is safe to say that it will be driven by the combination of water tube boilers, using hot, forced draft, with fuel running reciprocating engines, being superheated steam, or with turbines of the Parsons type. So great will be the reduction of weights and saving of space achieved by this change that it will be quite within the possibilities to produce on a displacement not much greater than that of the Deutschland a 30 knot ocean steamer that shall have equal accommodations for passengers."

RESEARCHES OF DR. KOCH.

Discoverer of Tuberculin and of Bacterial and Malaria Remedies.

From the standpoint of progress will hardly have forgotten the surprise created no less in the medical profession than in the general public by the announcement made at the Congress of 1890 that Dr. Koch, who was already the foremost bacteriologist in the world, had discovered a cure for consumption. Up till then the name of the German bacteriologist had been known only to savans, says the New York Herald. But he had held for some years an important government post and had been employed in hygienic investigations. He published in 1882 the result of his researches upon tuberculosis, which, following up the discovery of Villemin, a French army surgeon, he proved to be due to a microbe, very minute, the microscope to be a tiny rod described of thread. The microbe becomes implanted in the tissues of the body, which in consequence become unhealthy, and tuberculosis is set up.

It was natural for Dr. Koch that he had discovered not only the bacillus of phthisis, but also a specific agent which could arrest the action and cure tuberculosis. Dr. Koch kept silent as to how on the origin and composition of his remedy until its efficacy could be substantiated by experiments; but, without awaiting the verification, contemporaries flocked to his laboratory from all parts of Europe. The German government threw the cloak of official authority over the discovery, and the keenest curiosity was aroused for absolving the persons brought and testing its curative powers. The result was at first disappointing, and though it was defended by Virchow and others, a commission of doctors from the Paris hospitals reported in far from favorable terms. In America a strong controversy was aroused. Several patients after inoculation with the fluid died, and prominent medical men after observing its operation advised against its use or urged great caution in its application. Like the University of Bonn, Philadelphia abandoned its use.

Dr. Koch was, moreover, severely attacked for the restrictions put upon the supply of the fluid and its exploitation as an article of commerce, and he was compelled to defend himself, which he did in a paper on tuberculosis published in October, 1891, when he defined its scope and treatment. In general practice the use of tuberculin has been gradually extending of late years, and recent statistics appear to show that the curative properties of the remedy are greater than was concluded immediately after its introduction.

Since then Dr. Koch, who is a professor in and director of the Institute of Hygiene in Berlin, has made other important discoveries. As far back as 1884 he had received special honors in Germany in connection with his investigation of the cholera germ, upon which he made a memorable report to Bismarck. He was sent to South Africa in 1896 and organized his visit by instituting a treatment by which cattle may be rendered immune from rinderpest by means of a minority of serum and rinderpest blood.

Later he was dispatched to Bombay to study the plague and an expedition to New Guinea followed. During the latter he claimed that he had made a discovery for the treatment of malaria. The official report upon this was made known last October.

TO EUROPE IN TWO DAYS.

Indiana Rabbi Has a Scheme For Rapid Mail Service.

Rabbi Frey of Wabash, who has sent a letter to the postoffice authorities in Washington offering to explain a method by which mail can be transmitted to Europe in two days, said recently that he regretted that the authorities at Washington had not regarded his communication as confidential, because he did not want any publicity in the matter until his offer was accepted and a test made.

He admitted, according to an Indiana dispatch to the New York Sun, that he had been working on his scheme for many years and said that he would use electricity as a motive power, and that the vehicle is to be a car which will move with perfect safety either on sea or land with a velocity of from 200 to 300 miles an hour. He declined to enter into details regarding construction, but it is understood that he has a model craft completed and that he has experimented with it on the Wabash river. He says that he was in earnest when he wrote the postal authorities and that if his proposition is accepted and proper compensation guaranteed he will deliver mail at European ports within two days from New York.

Heated Seats With Chloroform.

Dr. George Kent Sterling of Glendive, Mont., was sent for and used his carriage for several miles and then was obliged to "strike off" across country to reach his destination, says a St. Paul dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. On the journey Dr. Sterling was startled by the sharp and unmistakable sound of a snake rattle at his feet. He found himself practically cushioned by snakes. For a moment the physician was almost paralyzed with fear. Then a bright thought struck him. Lying within his reach was a piece of bark about three feet long. Wrapping his handkerchief about one end of the bark, he saturated the cloth with chloroform from his medicine case. Then, cautiously poking the bark at the heads of the roaring snakes, one after another, again and again, occasionally renewing the saturation, he finally had the satisfaction of seeing the snakes begin to slowly and drowsily descend into the grass.

SECRET OF BALDNESS.

Detroit Doctor Announces New Theory Based on His Tests.

DUE TO IMPROPER BREATHING.

Stagnant Air in Lungs Part of Lungs Becomes Decomposed and Produces a Poison Which Kills Hair—Proved on Dogs and Hens, Which Quickly Lose Hair and Feathers.

That baldness is merely a matter of breathing is a theory which has been promulgated by Dr. Delos L. Parker of Detroit. Dr. Parker, who is lecturer on materia medica in the Detroit College of Medicine, has made a series of interesting experiments in support of his hypothesis, the results of which he gives at length in The Medical Record.

Dr. Parker believes that air which is drawn into the lungs and allowed to remain in the air cells there is decomposed by the moist warmth of the body, throwing off a poison, trichotoxine, into the blood, which causes the hair to fall out. The reason why baldness is so much more common among men than among women, he says, is that the habit of wearing corsets forces women to use the upper part of the lungs in breathing, and it is there that the hair poison is chiefly generated.

In order to prove his theory Dr. Parker had inflated men's lungs with breath into a vessel free from air, and it was transferred into bottles partly filled with water. After permitting it to remain in the bottles long enough to impregnate the water with the hair poison the water was injected under the skin of dogs, hens and pigeons. The result was that the hair of the dogs and the feathers of the hens and pigeons fell out while the injections were continued and grew again when they ceased.

Millions of tiny hollow spaces known as "air cells" occur in the lungs. They vary in size from one-two-hundredth to one-seventieth of an inch in diameter. If they could all be opened and spread out, they would cover an area from 100 to 150 times greater than the area of the skin. These air cells are gathered into groups less than an inch in diameter, and each group is connected with the bronchial tubes. Owing to this arrangement air may be taken into and expelled from some of the groups of air cells while it remains motionless or stagnant in others.

When the ribs which inclose the upper portion of the chest are raised and lowered in breathing, air is taken into and expelled from every part of the lungs, because all the ribs are connected, and the upper ones cannot be raised without raising the lower ones, thus expanding the entire cavity. Women usually employ this method of breathing, but when the lower ribs are raised it does not follow that the extreme upper ribs must move too.

Dr. Parker also points out that in ordinary breathing only one-sixth of the air in the lungs is driven out with each breath. The air expelled from the lungs contains very small quantities of organic matter, as well as hydrogen and marsh gas has been established by research. From birth to death the lungs are never entirely empty of stagnant air containing these substances.

When Dr. Parker began his experiments, he obtained from a middle aged man who had long been bald a large bag full of expired hair. This was transferred to a bottle partly filled with water and placed in an incubator where it was kept for ten days at a temperature of 98 degrees. Injections of the impregnated water were made daily in a fox terrier and a hen. After 14 injections the dog commenced to lose its hair and the hen its feathers. After 32 injections, large bare patches were visible on both subjects. Neither subject showed any signs of disturbed health during the progress of the experiments. Their weight remained unchanged. After the injections ceased a new coat of hair covered the bare patches in the dog, and the hen got her feathers back.

Convinced that his theory was correct, Dr. Parker determined to make a new set of experiments in October of last year. First he obtained the breath of a man who was not bald, then he filled a flask with the breath of a man who was bald and finally one containing ordinary atmospheric air. All three were placed in the incubator to allow decomposition to take place. In this experiment he used one fox terrier, two hens and five pigeons, all fully. Injections into the dog from the flasks of expired air, one from a [illegible] man and the other from a [illegible] bald, had the same effect as in the first experiment. Similar treatment of the hens and pigeons was followed by the same results. Only those which were treated with the liquid from the bald two flasks were affected.

Dr. Parker concludes from these experiments that when human breath is kept long enough to allow decomposition of the organic matter which it contains to take place it creates a poison which in the blood of certain animals acts upon the hair and similar tissues and has no other effect. Summing up the results of his investigations Dr. Parker says, "It seems not unreasonable to conclude that baldness, at any rate under consideration is caused by an autoinfection in which trichotoxine is taken up by the blood from the cells of the lungs, where it has been elaborated during decomposition of organic matter normally present in expired air."

Though Dr. Parker does not mention it, it is possible for any person [illegible] with baldness to test the [illegible] by building breathing [illegible] lungs. If Dr. Parker is correct [illegible] pedient ought to stop the falling [illegible] hair.

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DEALING IN FARM LANDS

Lively Sales In the Northwestern Country.

SELLERS AND BUYERS ABOUND.

Facts About the Movement of Farmers From Cultivated to Wilder Regions—Available Cheap Lands May Be Divided Into Three Classes. Many Settlers Expected This Year.

An interesting population movement is now at its height in the northwestern states, writes the New York Post's correspondent at Minneapolis under the date of July 15. Owners of high priced farm lands in the older of these states are selling out to richer or more contented neighbors and are moving west and northwest, where they buy cheaper lands from proprietors who are desirous of selling and putting the proceeds into still cheaper lands still farther west and north. A farmer in Illinois or Iowa will sell his land at from $50 to $100 an acre and, moving into southern Minnesota, buy a new farm at from $20 to $40 an acre. The land of his new farm will be as rich as that of the old one, it is just as advantageously situated as regards the markets and will yield as good an income, yet the moving farmer may have made several thousand dollars by the change. In the meantime the man he has bought out, in southern Minnesota moves on into the forest regions of the northern part of the state or into the new farming lands that are being opened in the Red river valley and North Dakota, paying from $2 to $10 for land which is often very rich.

In consequence of this movement of population and the great speculative interest which has been aroused in northwestern lands in the last few years dealing in farm lands has grown into a business of large proportions. On railroad trains headed toward the region of cheap land may be seen farmers and speculators, and the little towns where they take trains to drive into the country are full of sellers and buyers.

The available cheap lands may be divided into three classes—railroad lands, cutover timber lands and homesteads. The railroad lands were those originally granted by the state or federal government to railroad companies. These lands have been regularly sold by the railroads for many years, but the policy of the Northern Pacific since its reorganization—that of disposing of the lands as rapidly as possible with a view to encouraging the promotion of its tributary territory—has given the process a great impetus within the last three years. The company has sold its lands in North Dakota and Minnesota in a few large tracts of hundreds of thousands of acres each at very low prices, sometimes not more than 75 cents an acre and rarely more than $2. The companies or firms purchasing these lands have generally placed them on the market at double what was paid to the railroad company. These purchasers in turn add 50 cents or $1 to the price and sell to individual settlers or to colonies made up of farmers from the more settled regions. In the end few of the lands actually taken for cultivation will have more than a section—640 acres—to the farm, and the usual holding is a quarter section.

The cutover lands, found in southern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, are those which originally were covered with pine forests. Sometimes these lands are barren, sometimes they are sandy and suited only to particular crops, but often they are as rich as any in the state, well watered, good grass growers and ideal for general farming or dairy purposes. But as they are held by the lumber companies, which have no further use for them after the timber is removed, they are sold very cheaply. In fact, the lumber men often fail to attempt to pay the taxes. There is to be a general forfeit sale of such lands in Minnesota this fall.

There still remains in the remoter parts of the forest region of northern Minnesota much government land which may be taken up under the homestead laws. Last year the desire for cheap lands brought 150,000 people into the northwestern states. New settlers have been coming in by special trains this year, and railroad officials estimate that 200,000 thrifty, hard-working farmers will be added to the population there this year.

The Striped Watermelon.

How dear to my heart is the big watermelon
That I carry out home from the city at night,
We live twenty miles up the road in the country;
I get there at bedtime and have at daybreak!
The fireman comes round when he happens to want to,
And it gives me a thirst just to think of the feast
We'll have when I get there and open my melon,
Which, weighs forty pounds, I will bet, at the least—
The big watermelon, the cool, juicy melon,
I'll bet it's as big as a beer keg, at least.

The man that I bought it from fixed up a handle
Whereby I might carry my melon with ease,
But the rope broke before I got down to the station,
And I sit in the car with the thing on my knees.
I'll have to walk nearly a mile through the country,
But, oh, what a joy will be mine when I see
My wife and my little ones bury their faces
Deep down in the melon lugged out there by me—
The damp, luscious melon, the striped watermelon,
That's as big as a calf, it almost seems to me!

Hurrah! In the distance I see the green gable;
I hear my dear little ones shouting at play.
Run, children; tell mamma to clear off the table;
We'll open the thing and begin right away!
How dear to my heart is the fond recollection
Of sweet, juicy melons I've eaten before,
But this one, confound it, is green to the middle,
And there's only a wet bunch of pith at the core—
The heavy, green melon, the dashed and blanked melon,
The melon that's hard from the rind to the core!

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

A TRUE FISH STORY.

The Peculiar Adventure of a Wedding Ring.

"About the queerest fish story I know of," said a highly truthful looking man—indeed, he was a clergyman—"happened to me at a little lake in Wisconsin, where I used to summer with my family. One day my wife was out in our boat with a party of friends. She was letting her hand trail in the water, without thinking about its shrinking effect, and when she finally took her hand in her wedding ring was gone. The lake was deep at that point, and although we made considerable effort to recover the ring it was not found.

"Naturally it worried her a good deal and the next year she would not go back to the same place nor did we go the following year, but the third year we went there again, and one day I was in the woods about a mile from the lake with my boy, trying to get a shot at some denizen of the forest or other. As we were peering around among the trees to get a squirrel we had seen I noticed something shining on a twig of a tree about 25 feet from the ground. I sent my boy up after it, and when he came back I was more than astonished to find that the shining thing was my wife's wedding ring.

"How it ever got there was a mystery at first, but I was not a believer in fairies and that sort of thing, so I began to investigate for material causes. The top of the tree had deadened, and with a suspicion in my mind I sent my boy up to see what signs might be above the green boughs. He called down to me presently that there were remains of a fishhawk's nest in the forks of the tree, and, putting this and that together, I came to the conclusion that the hawk had caught the fish that had gobbled up my wife's ring in the lake and had taken it to the nest for the young hawks. They didn't care for jewelry and had left that part of the fish in the nest, from which, as the nest was blown to pieces by the wind and beaten by the storms, the ring had dropped out and by chance had caught on the twig where I found it. In any event, if that was not the way it got there, how did it? For it surely was there, and my wife is wearing it today."—Exchange.

FLOWER AND TREE.

A single leaf of the orange tree, carefully planted, will often take root and grow.

Seven-year old tea plants yield four ounces of leaves apiece, or 700 pounds of tea to the acre.

New Zealand has in its edelweiss a plant differing but slightly from the famous Swiss variety.

An oak tree at 100 years averages 11 inches in diameter, a birch 40 inches, an elm 50 inches and a yew 3 inches.

A white pine tree 20 years old ought to be about 25 feet high, and at 30 or 40 years of age it ought to measure about 60 feet.

The pest of British Columbia forests is a plant called the devil's club. It has spikes which, when they enter the flesh, break off and produce poisoned wounds, which fester.

Wore His Old Hat Home.

They were talking about getting bald. "Men wear their hats too much," the doctor was saying. "I have noticed that a great many business men wear them in their offices. The head should be kept bare as much as possible." "My partner always wear an old straw hat around the store," replied a Market street merchant. "He wears this in winter as well as in summer, or at least he did until last winter, when he had an experience that cured him of it.

"One very cold afternoon he left the office early, and as he walked briskly through the street he noticed in a rather absentminded way that he was attracting considerable attention. People turned and looked after him and laughed. It was not until he had walked five or six blocks that he realized what it all meant. He met a lady of his acquaintance and when he went to raise his hat he found that he was still wearing the old straw one, having forgotten to change it when he left the office. Fortunately there was a hat store near by, and he went in and bought one more suitable to the season."—Philadelphia Record.

First Public Pianist.

Of all the myriads who play the piano how many know that "Tom Bowling" Dibdin was the first man who played the instrument in public? That was in 1767, and the feat was performed at the first night of "The Beggar's Opera."—Invention.

Ants can stand extremes of heat and cold. Forty-eight hours' exposure to frost will not kill them, and one sort has been observed to build its nest in chinks in a blacksmith's forge.

THE 25c. FAMILY DOCTOR.

CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH.—Mrs. Isaac Dunham, a well-known lady of that place, writes: "I cannot praise Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills too much. They did for me what doctors and other medicines could not do. I was troubled with severe disorders of the kidneys and enlargement of the liver. My family doctor treated me the whole of last winter, but did not help me very much, so I gave him up and began using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The result was simply wonderful. I am now strong and healthy again, thanks to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

SHENANDOAH, PA.—Sylvester Pappert of No. 117 South Main St., says: "For twenty years past I have been troubled with constipation and kidney trouble and during that time I have taken dozens of packages of different remedies but none of them did me any good. The secretions were irregular and unnatural. I got some of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and since using them the action of the kidneys is normal and regular and their general cathartic effect is good."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Genuine bear portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase. 25c. at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale at FLOCKEN'S Drug Store.

WE KEEP MORRO CASTLE

Havana's Old Fortress Not to Be Turned Over to Cubans.

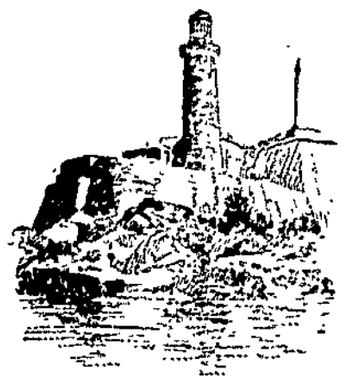
DECISION COMES AS A SURPRISE.

Ancient Stronghold Will Be Made Impregnable and an American Garrison Established There—Some Interesting Facts About the Most Dreaded of Prisons.

The New York World, according to its Washington correspondent, is in a position to announce upon the highest authority that the famous Morro Castle, overlooking the harbor of Havana, is to be retained for all time by the United States.

The American flag will never be lowered there, and it is the intention of the administration that the ancient stronghold shall be occupied, controlled and defended by United States troops even after the government of the island shall have been handed over to the Cubans.

The plan to hold Morro Castle in addition to the other bases of supplies already demanded in the Platt amendment will come as a surprise to all circles, for there had been no previous intimation of such a purpose. It was supposed that everything this government thought wise and proper to demand had been included in the Platt measure.



MORRO CASTLE.

The fortress is to be made as nearly impregnable as possible and will be equipped with modern artillery. It is understood that the idea of the government is that with Morro fortified by United States troops Cuba may be assisted in defending herself against her possible enemies, and by that same token the United States may be protected against unwarranted action by the new republic to be against the country that wrested her from Spanish tyranny.

It is said that a treaty is in preparation, as between this country and Cuba, which will provide for the retention of the fort and that the United States commissioners who will arrange the matter will insist upon this point until compliance is secured, the foregone conclusion being that the Cubans will make a vigorous protest.

At this time Morro Castle is crumbling with the weight of years and is of small account as a fortress. Spain was 100 years in building it. The fort was begun in 1667 by Oregon Gaston, governor of Havana, with money from the treelpins from Mexico, then owned by Spain. Millions of dollars were squandered upon it, and when it was completed it was acknowledged to be one of the most formidable forts in the world. But Spain was not satisfied, and $3,000,000 more was expended upon the castle during the governorship of Juan Francisco Guymas, who when the work was finished said, "Pass it who can!"

Morro eventually became the most dreaded of all the prisons of Spain. Men of all classes, rich and poor, high-born and humble, have entered its gates never to return to their friends. Of Morro Castle it might have been truthfully said, "All hope abandon ye who enter here." It was really more as a prison than as a fort that Morro became known throughout the civilized world. Hundreds upon hundreds of men have died the slow death of despair in its subterranean vaults. From it there was no escape unless the magic power of money was at hand to aid the unfortunate.

Some years before the war of this country with Spain Morro Castle was restored to its original use as a fort, and Cubans became the principal prison of the island and one of the most wretched in the world.

Students From Old Mexico.

A well known Monterey gentleman stated to a reporter of The Mexican Herald that about 100 children of prominent Mexican families will attend school in the United States this coming term.

HANDLING BIG SERPENTS.

Poisonous Snakes in Demand by Doctors For Experimenting.

"In handling a big snake you must always touch him with a soft, smooth, gliding motion of the hand causing it feel to him as much as possible like the touch of another snake. And, besides, you must be careful to keep his tail out straight. Keep the latter taut, and he can't coil on you. His bite is nothing for he has not got one, but his coil around your leg or arm or body will crush the bone.

"The poisonous snakes the water moccasin, rattle-snake and copperhead are bought for zoos. Now and then a doctor buys them in search for antidote. He wants to experiment with their poison. After he has been bitten two or three times he stops buying.

"There are a number of people who buy them for pets. These people always select as exceptions snakes not also of rare size and color. Any one kind of snake is sure to look like those other kinds so too. They keep their snakes and turtles and rats as near as possible to them. Often they keep them in their bedrooms. There was a young man who used to come here last year after pine snakes a university student. That young man would sit with his head in among the coils of a couple of snakes for hours. He would take one's head in his hands and lift its face close up to his own and gaze for a long time in its eyes. Then he would let it fall and strike it and study its changing colors in a kind of trance. I don't know what pleasure or satisfaction he got out of the snakes. He bought over a dozen from me during the year and kept them in his bedroom in a boarding house. They all escaped one night through a ventilator and got among the neighbors and raised general ballyhoo."—Philadelphia Record.

LOVE AMONG SAVAGES.

Ability to Stand Torture a Test of Unending Devotion.

Among the Arabs of upper Egypt the youth who proposes to a girl must submit to a whipping at the hands of all her male relatives, and, says a dry narrator, "if he wishes to be considered worth having he must receive the chastisement, which is sometimes exceedingly severe, with an expression of enjoyment."

Not infrequently it is the maiden herself who imposes the test. The Sakalava girls of Madagascar make their lovers stand at a short distance from a clever spear thrower and catch between the arm and side every weapon flung at them. If the youth "displays fear or fails to catch the spear, he is ignominiously rejected, but if there be no flinching and the spears are caught he is at once proclaimed an accepted lover."

Worse than this is the trial enforced upon their suitors by the Dinka-lowee girls. When in doubt as to the respective merits of two rivals, the young lady fastens a sharply pointed knife to each elbow, then, seating herself between her lovers, she drives the blades slowly into their thighs, and the hero who takes the greatest length of steel without a murmur wins the bride.

Major Mitchell in his "Expeditions Into the Interior of Eastern Australia" says of the natives on the river Darling that all their ideas of fighting are associated with the possession of gins or wives and that after a battle the wives "do not always follow their fugitive husbands from the field, but frequently go over, as a matter of course, to the victors." "None but the brave deserve the fair" is a maxim well understood of most barbaric races.—Chambers' Journal.

Composition on Love.

Love is a thing that makes people think each other pretty when nobody else does.

It causes two persons to be awful quiet when you're round and also quiet when you're not round—only in a different way.

It also causes people to sit together on one end of a bench when there's heaps of room on the other end.

Nurses has it and sometimes policemen. That's when they don't know where you are, and you have lots of fun playing on the grass.

Husbands and wives has it, but most generally only lovers.

Old people don't have much, 'cause it has to be about dimples and red cheeks and fluffy curls and lots of things which old people don't ever have.

When I grow up, I'll have to go and love some one, I suppose. Only she'll have to let me say what to do.

I've written all I know about it till I do grow up.—Eddy in New York Sun.

Nothing Like Accuracy.

First Clubman—Woggles, I want you to decide a bet. Higginside says the quotation, "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," is from the book of Psalms, and I say it's from Job. We've put up $5 on it and agreed to leave it to you.

Second Clubman—I think you're both wrong. I know it's in the Bible, but my impression is that you'll find it in the proverbs of Solomon.—Chicago Tribune.

Pin Money.

Spoiled Wife—Why are you dividing your month's salary in two heaps, Henry?

Indulgent Husband—I thought I ought to put five in the bank this month, love. The other $95 is your pin money.—Ohio State Journal.

The weight of all the air on the globe would be eleven and two-thirds trillion pounds if no deduction had to be made for space filled by mountains and land above sea level.

A "wide awake" was originally a hat with no nap on its material.

100 PILLS 25c

LIVERITA
THE UP-TO-DATE
LITTLE LIVER PILL

100 PILLS 25c

LIVERITA for SICK HEADACHE
LIVERITA for DYSPEPSIA
LIVERITA for FLATULENCE
LIVERITA for HEARTBURN
LIVERITA for PAIN AFTER EATING
LIVERITA for WANT OF APPETITE
LIVERITA for ACIDITY OF STOMACH
LIVERITA for NAUSEA
LIVERITA for SOUR STOMACH
LIVERITA for SLOW DIGESTION
LIVERITA for FULLNESS
LIVERITA for FOUL BREATH
LIVERITA for BAD TASTE IN MOUTH
LIVERITA for COATED TONGUE

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.

LIVERITA for BILIOUSNESS
LIVERITA for SALLOW FACE
LIVERITA for TORPID LIVER
LIVERITA for CONSTIPATION
LIVERITA for SLUGGISH BOWELS
LIVERITA for PILES
LIVERITA for BLOTCHES & PIMPLES
LIVERITA for MUDDY COMPLEXION
LIVERITA for JAUNDICE
LIVERITA for INSOMNIA
LIVERITA for BAD BLOOD
LIVERITA for KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
LIVERITA for BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
LIVERITA for WOMEN and CHILDREN

40 PILLS 10c

LIVERITA
THE UP-TO-DATE
Little LIVER Pill

15 PILLS 5c

NERVITA MEDICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale by the Dumble Pharmacy, North Main Street, Marion, Ohio.

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.

PHONE 8

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL

OUR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING

CHEROKEE GIRL EDITOR.

She Conducts a Bright Magazine For Five Civilized Tribes.

Miss Ora V. Eddleman has the distinction of being the editor and publisher of the only magazine of the adjoining Indian and Oklahoma territories. Her magazine is called Twin Territories and devoted to the interests of that section of the United States. Twin Territories is not, as might be supposed, published entirely for the sake of

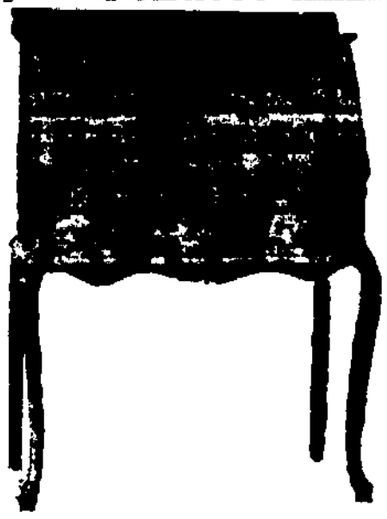
MISS EDDLEMAN.

becoming the Cherokee. Its purpose is that of a high class family magazine, and its contents are such as greatly to interest the general reader.

Twin Territories has been established three years, and Miss Eddleman has been editor of it from the first. She says of it: "My work has been of course very hard and confining, and my health has suffered from it, but I have been able to do it and its success has made me glad I undertook it. I have had a very active staff of correspondents to do the work, but I am the only one who draws a salary. I have been able to devote much time to it and to help it along in every way, and it is my special study, and I feel deeply interested."

Among the contributors to Miss Eddleman's interesting magazine are some of the most distinguished members of the Five Nations. They bring to her the fascinating legend and folk stories of the tribes as well as interesting incidents in the life of Indian life. Many a weird tale and pretty romantic story, says Miss Eddleman, have been brought to her. Stories of dusky braves and beautiful dark maidens ab and in the territories, and some of them the young editor has written and illustrated with camera and pencil. She possesses a genuine love of her work and is enthusiastic in praise of her field, as yet almost unscratched by other writers.

THE MARION DEPT. CO. Cash or Credit



25% Off On Ladies' Desks.

A few Antique Oak Desks we are going to move at a discount. Come early.

We are showing some pretty colors in COUCHES. Exquisite forms with solid steel wire construction.

Pay on "Installment."

DOE WAH JACK

White Smoke from Soft Coal

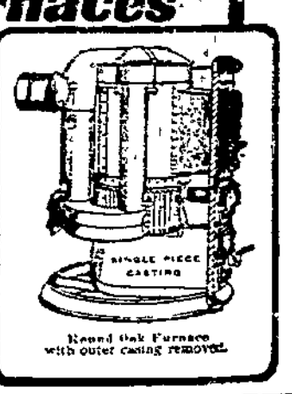
Round Oak Furnaces have large feed doors, burn wood or coal; but whatever they burn, give greater heat than any other furnaces, because all the gases and nearly all the smoke is consumed. The smoke is white from a Round Oak Furnace burning soft coal; that means no waste fuel. The principle is not new, but the application to the Round Oak is new—in that no holes are cut through the fire pot.

Round Oak Furnaces

are different from all others in many other things—in solid construction, in reasonableness of price. If you are going to buy a furnace, send for our free furnace book—contains useful information about heating, dimensions, furnace regulation, ventilation, etc.

ESTATE OF P. D. BECKWITH, Dowagiac, Mich.

Makers of Beckwith's Round Oak, The most famous Stove in the world.



SINGLE PIECE CASTING

Round Oak Furnace with outer casing removed.

Round Oak Furnaces are for sale in Marion by J. W. Wren.

143 NORTH MAIN STREET.

LOAN OFFICE AND STORAGE ROOMS.

I am now equipped and ready in my new location to make loans on watches, jewelry and valuables; also will furnish storage room for all kinds of goods.

F. J. SCHULTZ.

117 NORTH MAIN STREET.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Calls Answered Promptly in the City or Country.
Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Especial attention given to fitting of spectacles.
Office at new building, 418 E. Center St.
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COPELAND & BARTRAM,
Attorneys and Counselors At Law,
Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans Negotiated. Careful attention given to examining titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

THE
Marion County Bank Co.
(Successors to J. S. Reed & Co.)
ESTABLISHED 1839.
Cash Capital - - - $250,000 00.
Solicits deposit. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking. Offers the Built of safety. Mortgages and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.
Deposit vaults for valuable papers free to customers.
E. H. Johnson, President.
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General INSURANCE Agents,
ISSUE
FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR
Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y, Largest Dividend Paying Co. In the World
Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.
Office opp. court house, Leonard building. MARION, O

J. N. HOYT,
—THE—
MARION OPTICIAN,
At residence and Office, 319 South Main Street,
Mondays Only.

To the Citizens of Marion:
Mr. J. F. White, No. 212 Bellevue Ave., is appointed agent at Marion for the sale of the Celebrated McFarland Indian Capsule. This is the most wonderful medicine down to the present age the world has ever known. There are more cases credited to its famous vegetable compound than to any other proprietary medicine known to man. They cure the liver; they cure the stomach; they cure the kidneys; they cure nervousness; they cure rheumatism; they cure constipation and headaches of all kinds, because they cleanse the blood most perfectly. Mr. White himself has been cured of one of the most severe cases of inflammatory rheumatism by this medicine and can tell you of hundreds they have cured of some of the above complaints.
Prepared by Dr. R. McFarland, Columbus, Ohio.

We Take
Farm Risks
And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.
Uncapher & McKinley.

THE
Farmers & Mechanics Bank Co.
MARION, OHIO.
Capital paid in $200,000
Surplus 21,000
Undivided profits 8,275
Accounts of Corporations, Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited.
A General Banking Business transacted. Drafts issued on foreign countries.
OFFICERS.
E. Huber, Pres. T. J. McMurray, Vice Pres.
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Jos. W. King. D. H. Harvey. H. Streilitz.
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A good looking horse and pone look the harness is the worst kind of a combination.
Eureka Harness Oil
not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last—twice as long as it ordinarily would.
Sold everywhere in sealed cans. Made by
STANDARD OIL CO.
Give Your Horse a Chance!

WANTS A DIVORCE

Mrs. Gertrude McKinley Wants a Legal Separation From Her Husband Dallas.

SAYS HE USES HER SHAMEFULLY

Has Beaten Her and Threatens To Take Her Life—She Asks for the Custody of Child and Such Relief as Her Case Demands—Court Notes and News.

Mrs. Gertrude McKinley, through her attorney, H. Edmund Hill, has begun divorce proceedings in the court of common pleas against Dallas McKinley.

Mrs. McKinley states in her petition that she was married to the defendant at Kenton, July 15, 1897, and that one child, a daughter, aged three years, has been born of the union. The child is now in his custody. She further states that the defendant has been willfully absent for more than three years, and that since her marriage he has at all times neglected and refused to provide her with the necessaries of life. In July, 1898, she alleges, that, after striking and beating her, he without any provocation whatever, drew a revolver and threatened to kill her, and treated her in a most shameful manner.

Mrs. McKinley asks for divorce, for the custody of the child and such other relief as the case demands.

In connection it may be stated that Dallas claims to be a near relative of President McKinley.

The defendants in the case of John T. Monnett against the C. S. and H. railroad company filed a motion Saturday in the court of common pleas to have the plaintiff's petition dismissed.

George Hageman, through his attorneys, Mouser & Quigley, appeared in court Monday and asked that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the grocery business conducted by the plaintiff and Elmer J. Stanley under the firm name of Hageman & Stanley.

The plaintiff alleges in his petition that the firm is unable to continue business, that the members are unable to agree upon the manner and method of conducting it, and can not agree on the terms of dissolution. The firm has been in existence since April 1 1898.

In the case of George Hagemann against Elmer J. Stanley, the court appointed J. W. Sifritt receiver of the stock of groceries owned by the parties to the suit. The appointment was made Monday afternoon, and almost immediately thereafter the plaintiff and defendant met together and settled the matter out of court.

E. F. Redd has begun divorce proceedings in the court of common pleas against Dora Redd. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant has been guilty of gross neglect of duty, inasmuch as she has refused to attend to her household duties while he is away from home at work, and, further, that she has been an inmate of a house of ill repute since April 14, 1901, and a person of very bad reputation and character. The two were married May 29, 1900, and have no children.

Publication against the unknown heirs and devisees in the case of Anne E. Farnum against Alexander McLaughlin has been ordered by Judge Young.

PAN-AMERICAN

Erie Rates from Marion to Buffalo Exposition and Return.

During June, July, August, September and October:

$13.60—Tickets on sale daily, good returning until October 31.

$10.70—Tickets on sale daily, good returning fifteen days.

$9.00—Tickets on sale daily, good returning ten days.

5.70—Tickets on sale TUESDAYS. Coach excursions every Tuesday, good leaving Buffalo not later than midnight Thursday following date of sale. Stop-off permitted at Chautauqua Lake within limit of tickets. For further particulars call on ticket agent Erie railway, Marion, O.

J. D. Anthony, T. P. A.
161-M-Wd-Sat-&-wk-tf

Big Four Rates to Buffalo.

$12.00 round trip, good until Oct. 31. $10.70 round trip good 15 days. $9.00 round trip good 10 days. On Tuesday of each week, $5.70 round trip good 3 days, good in day coaches only. Stop off allowed at Brockton, N. Y., for side trip; to Chautauqua, N. Y., within limit of ticket. All tickets good on boat Cleveland to Buffalo or Buffalo to Cleveland. F. W. Mayer, agent.
189-d&wk-tf

A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Coulton of Circleville, Kas., says: "Dr. Warner—Your White Wine of Tar Syrup has been in my family and found to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is a speedy cure for all throat and lung diseases."

For sale by W. B. Foye.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

FOR SALE—13½ acres black, loamy land in Woodland, highly improved. Splendid water, good cistern and buildings, house of eight rooms and three wardrobes. Inquire of R. R. agent, Woodland, O. 202-t2-wk-p

THE HOT WEATHER.

The Chintz Bug and the Farmer Not on Good Terms.

Farmers throughout the county claim that there is extreme danger of them losing almost their entire corn and oats crop in addition to the heavy loss already sustained on the wheat crop.

The loss is the result of the extreme hot weather and the ravages of the chintz bugs which in some places have eaten fields of corn until the stalks have fallen and are lying as so much dried and withered fodder. A great deal of the oats will not pay for the cutting, and wheat is not making an average of more than ten bushels to the acre. The farmers all through this section of the country are disheartened and discouraged over the prospects.

The past few prosperous years, with bountiful crops, have served, however, to put the farmers as a rule, in fair financial shape to withstand a failure of crops.

SEVERELY INJURED

Is Thirteen-Year-Old Son of John Herr of Big Island Township.

Ray, the thirteen-year-old son of John Herr of Big Island township, suffered a painful accident Tuesday. He was working with a hay cutter and caught the little and ring fingers of his left hand in the knives. The two fingers were completely severed just below the second joint, except for the skin. The lad was brought into town and Dr. Weeks adjusted the bones and muscular parts to save the fingers.

TORTURE AND ROB

Gang of Twelve Masked Men Breaks in the Door of the Home of a Wealthy Farmer

LIVING TO THE EAST OF BUCYRUS

The Gang Does Not Relieve the Farmer When He Gives Up Fifty Dollars, Saying It Is All He Has and Proceeds To Cook Him—Neighbors to the Rescue.

A second depredation was committed Sunday evening by the same gang of robbers who engaged in a pitched battle with the janitor of the Caledonia Deposit bank on July 26 and was driven away by a shower of bullets and buckshot. Some time during Sunday night twelve masked men appeared at the home of Peter Drum, eleven miles east of this city. Mr. Drum is a wealthy farmer and was supposed to have a large sum of money in the house. The robbers left three men on watch, and, securing a heavy plank, battered down the rear door of the Drum residence.

Mr. Drum's sister, who rooms down stairs, showed fight and the robbers were unable to successfully handle her. Her screams awakened the other members of the family. Mr. Drum was threatened with death unless he revealed the hiding place of his money. He denied having any except about $50, which he turned over to the robbers. They then built a fire in the kitchen stove and proceeded to torture the old gentleman in an effort to make him reveal the hiding place of his money, but the cries of the sister had awakened the neighborhood and the robbers were compelled to fly.

Four rigs had been stolen and were waiting. The gang made their escape with these rigs, which were late Monday found near Tiro, half way between this city and Mansfield. A posse of farmers are in pursuit, but the robbers had a good start and it is thought they will not be overtaken.—Bucyrus special to Tuesday's Columbus Journal.

Eczema, scald head, blotches of the skin of any sort instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN

Man Named Roberts Is Hit By Big Four Train No. 36 at Caledonia Last Monday.

BODY HURLED THROUGH LADDER

He Is Injured Internally and Has Several Ribs Broken—The Victim Is Watching the Approach of a West Bound Train When Hit by One Bound East.

Caledonia, July 29.—A frightful accident, by which a man named Roberts was internally injured and may lose his life, occurred here this morning.

Roberts, who is between forty-five and fifty years of age and has been working for Jacob Smith, a mile and a quarter south of Claridon, came to town with Smith early this morning, intending to take a Big Four train for Marion. Smith left town shortly after bringing in Roberts, and the latter remained in a saloon until about train time.

The two trains met here at 10:55.

As Roberts saw the westbound train coming in he left the saloon, and started to cross the Big Four tracks to take the train. Just as he stepped on the track he was hit by the eastbound train, Big Four No. 36, and hurled about ten feet against a ladder standing on the station platform. His body crashed through the ladder and fell to the platform.

Roberts was carried into the station, and Dr. J. W. Gearhart was called. He pronounced Roberts internally injured and found that several ribs were broken. The outcome of the unfortunate man's injuries is in doubt.

SEVERELY BRUISED

In a Runaway, Sunday, Is a Lady of Adelaide.

Miss Leslie Bird of Adelaide was slightly injured in a runaway accident on the Claridon pike near this city, Sunday evening. The young lady, with Mr. Charles Smithson, was driving to this city to meet some friends when the singletree on their buggy broke, frightening the horse, which ran away. The animal, after ditching the buggy, broke loose and escaped.

Both occupants were thrown out. Miss Bird was severely bruised about the body. Her injuries were dressed by Dr. S. H. Britton.

E. J. STANLEY

Retires from the Grocery Firm of Hagemann & Stanley.

The grocery firm of Hagemann & Stanley has dissolved partnership, E. J. Stanley withdrawing from the business, which will be continued by George Hagemann.

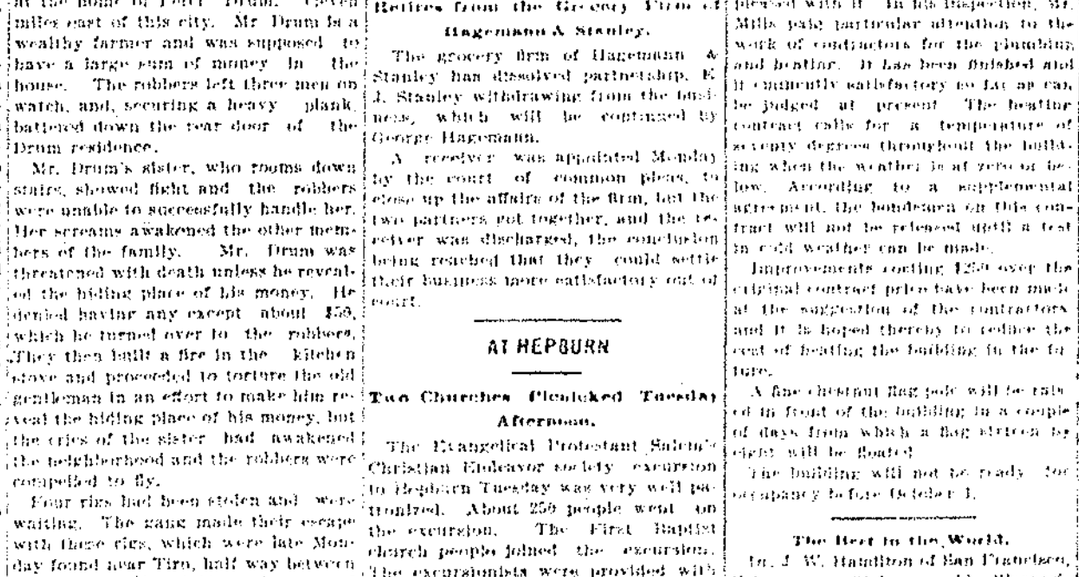
A receiver was appointed Monday by the court of common pleas, to close up the affairs of the firm, but the two partners got together, and the receiver was discharged, the conclusion being reached that they could settle their business more satisfactorily out of court.

AT HEPBURN

Two Churches Picnicked Tuesday Afternoon.

The Evangelical Protestant Salem's Christian Endeavor society excursion to Hepburn Tuesday was very well patronized. About 250 people went on the excursion. The First Baptist church people joined the excursion. The excursionists were provided with three coaches, all of which were well filled. A program of running, boating and swimming contests had been arranged and was carried out by the excursionists.

Take advantage of the cost sale at the Marion Bazar. All goods go at cost. Get prices on dinner sets.
206-tf-wk-3 The Marion Bazar.



MEMBERS OF THE SCHLEY BOARD OF INQUIRY.

The Schley board of inquiry appointed by Secretary Long at the request of Rear Admiral Schley to inquire into the latter's conduct prior to and during the sea fight off Santiago will meet in Washington in September, according to the present programme. Admiral Dewey's associates, Rear Admiral Lewis Ashfield Kimberly and Rear Admiral Andrew Elliott Kennedy Benham (both retired), have rendered distinguished service to their country and are believed, like the admiral, to be entirely devoid of partisan feeling in the Schley controversy.

MRS. FRANK ROBINSON

Sues for the Insurance on Life of Her Murdered Husband.

Mrs. Frank Robinson against the United States Health and Accident Insurance company is the title of a rather interesting case begun in Justice Kelsheimer's court Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Robinson, who is the wife of the colored man murdered by Edward Revells in May and for which crime Revells is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary, seeks to recover $500, the amount of the accident policy held by him in the company and payable to her.

The local agent of the company has refused to pay the amount, hence the suit. The case will be heard at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Remaining in the Local Postoffice at This Date.

Ackerman, W. K.; Avery, Vet.; Brim, Odell; Brand, Geo. F.; Barrett, W. H.; Cornelson, Elias; Dawson, Charles; Evans, W. E.; German, Jno.; Hager, Rev. J. M.; Hammon, W. M.; Jend, Wesley P.; Jend, W. P.; McClure, F. J.; McAlpin, Claude; Morris, Dora; Sisson, Delbert; Schmeltzer, Geo.; Thomas, Wm. H.; Traft, Kit; Wm., Tosthaver, Rev. A. R.; Bryan, Mrs. Charles; Fann, Mable; Hauk, Sada; Mahaffey, Eva; McGroarty, Mrs. John; Nichman, Mrs. Ray; P. H. Barnet & Co.

J. H. Fisher, P. M.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Robertman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 15-wk-ly-e

ABOUT OCTOBER 1

The Children's Home Presented by Mr. Benjamin Waddell to Marion County

WILL BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Work Inspected and Approved by Architect Mills—The Plumbing and Heating Appears Satisfactory—Big Flagpole Is Soon To Be Raised in Front of Home.

Wilbur T. Mills of Columbus, the architect of the Waddell children's home, has completed an inspection of the work on the building.

There is a great deal of work to be done yet, but, so far as the work has gone, the architect reports that it has been done well and he is more than pleased with it. In his inspection, Mr. Mills paid particular attention to the work of contractors for the plumbing and heating. It has been finished and it eminently satisfactory so far as can be judged at present. The heating contract calls for a temperature of seventy degrees throughout the building when the weather is at zero or below. According to a supplemental agreement, the bondsmen on this contract will not be released until a test in cold weather can be made.

Improvements costing $250 over the original contract price have been made at the suggestion of the contractors and it is hoped thereby to reduce the cost of heating the building in the future.

A fine chestnut flag pole will be raised in front of the building in a couple of days from which a flag sixteen by eight will be floated.

The building will not be ready for occupancy before October 1.

The Best in the World.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton of San Francisco, Cal., says: "I have sold Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for years. It is the best cough medicine in the world, and has no equal for asthma."

For sale by W. B. Foye.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong vigorous body, makes him fit for the battle of life.

THE FOREST CITY

Is Visited by a Party of Marion County Excursionists Tuesday Morning.

WESLEYAN CHURCH IN CHARGE

Over Two Hundred and Fifty in the Party—Major Portion of the Day Is Spent at Wade Park—An Unusual Offer Is Made by Dr. A. E. Smith.

The Wesley M. E. church excursion, which left here at 7 o'clock Tuesday over the Big Four for Cleveland, was a fine one and was quite well patronized.

The train consisted of five coaches and the company made special provisions in many ways for the comfort and convenience of the excursionists. Sixty tickets were sold at LaRue, eleven at Agosta and about 150 at this point, the coaches being comfortably filled.

It was the intention of most of the excursionists to pass the day at Wade park, which is one of the most attractive resorts of the Forest City. The train reached home about 10 o'clock that evening.

Dr. A. E. Smith, the pastor of the Epworth M. E. church, made the members of the congregation an unusual offer Sunday morning in regard to this excursion, and there was considerable curiosity, that morning, to know whether anyone took advantage of the doctor's proposition or not.

Dr. Smith stated that a christian people did not like to patronize Sunday excursions and as that was about the only day when the railroad companies saw fit to give low rates many were inclined to remain at home and were cut out from the enjoyment of such affairs. For that reason he wanted everyone to go, and as he had just returned from his vacation and for that reason did not care to go, he announced his willingness to take the place of any man who had work on hand that he felt he could not leave for the day and regardless of the class of work he would do it and give that man a day of recreation. In addition he said he would agree to give the party a ticket and would pay his expenses for the day.

Dr. Smith remained at home and was willing and ready to live up to the proposition, but no one accepted it.

THE FARMERS

Are Making Elaborate Arrangements for Their Big Picnic.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the picnic which the farmers of Marion county are to give at Prospect, August 15. An excellent program has been arranged and some of the best speakers on agricultural subjects in the state will be contributors. This is an annual affair and every effort possible will be made to increase the attendance over any occasion of the kind in the past.

Near the Popping Point.

"Mary," said her father, "you have been keeping company with that Mitchell fellow for more than a year now. This courtship must come to a termination."

"Oh, father, how can you talk so? He is oh, so sweet and nice!"

"Ah!" And the fond father arched his eyebrows. "Sweet and nice, eh? Has he proposed?"

"Well, father, not exactly." And the girl hung her head and fingered the drapery of her dress. "He hasn't exactly proposed; but, then, last evening when we were out walking we passed by a nice little house, and he said, 'That's the kind of cottage I'm going to live in some day,' and I said, 'Yes,' and then he glanced at me and squeezed my hand. Then, just as we got by, I glanced back at the cottage, and—and I squeezed his hand!"

"Oh, all, I see!" said her father. "Well, we'll try him another week or two."—London Answers.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE
CITY NATIONAL BANK OF MARION,
At Marion, in the state of Ohio, at the close of business, July 15, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	179,846 71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,150 24
Banking house, furniture, fixtures	10,994 95
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	2,915 46
Due from state banks and bankers	770 01
Due from approved reserve agents	67,570 99
Checks and other cash items	2,739 51
Notes of other national banks	2,905 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	9 29
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	2,070 30
Legal-tender notes	8,200 00 10,270 30
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,250 00
Total	$372,269 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	870 24
National bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to state banks and bankers	3,982 47
Individual deposits subject to check	61,721 47
Demand certificates of deposit	11,202 48
Total	$372,269 46

State of Ohio, County of Marion, ss:
I, D. H. Lincoln, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. H. LINCOLN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901. FRENCH CROW, [SEAL] Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. E. CHENEY,
JOHN D. OWENS, } Directors.
C. E. SAWYER,

In a Glass of Water.
Put a handful of ground coffee in a glass of water, wash off the coating, look at it, smell it! Is it fit to drink? Give
LION COFFEE
the same test. It leaves the water bright and clear, because it's pure coffee.
The sealed packages insure uniform quality and freshness.

Now Adays
people want their laundry RIGHT, they get it here and at lowest prices.
ANTHONY'S STEAM LAUNDRY.
230 East Center Street.
Tel. 1183.

A TRUSTWORTHY JEWELRY STORE.
Engagement Rings
In all the newest mountings and most fashionable jewels—handsome enough for the most exacting woman and reasonable enough for the most provident man. Jewelry and watches reserved upon payment of a small deposit.
M. Nelson & Sons.
Jewelers and Opticians, Marion, O.

The Up and Doing Store.
FREEZE
On to one of these beautiful Pocket Knives for
15c
RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE
Masonic Block. Marion, Ohio.

Dr. J. G. Seiter,
Office and Residence,
224 South Prospect Street.
All Calls Answered Promptly.
Telephone No. 54. Marion, Ohio.

DR. J. B. TAYLOR,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours—9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. Phones—Office 2073; Res. 1523. Corner office, second floor Fisher building.

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Dr. Albert E. Linscott,
DENTIST.
Office—Cor. Center and State Sts., N. W.; Opp. Hotel Marion.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CAUSE OF TORRID HEAT

Garrett P. Serviss' Explanation of the Great Outburst.

LOCAL CAUSES INSUFFICIENT.

Disastrous Visitation of Hot Wave Directly Traceable, Says the Astronomer, to Variations in Output of Radiation From the Sun—Sun Spots Mean Four Scorching Years.

The burning heat now afflicting the whole of the United States and felt also on the other side of the Atlantic and generally throughout the northern hemisphere is convincing proof of the fact that the earth is the satellite of a variable star, says Garrett P. Serviss, writing from Ithaca, N. Y., to the New York Journal.

Only on the assumption that the source of terrible heat is directly in the sun and due to an extraordinary increase in its effective radiation can the widespread and long continued nature of the present meteorologic disaster be satisfactorily explained. Local causes are insufficient. The earth itself contains no store of heat capable of accounting for the outburst, and the suggested explanation that we are passing through a region of space where an uncommonly high temperature prevails is invalidated if for no other reason by the fact that similar periods of excessive temperature have occurred many times within the limits of recorded history and in a certain cyclical order, while from what we know of the direction of motion of the solar system through space we can confidently affirm that the earth does not pass again and again through the same region, but flies always northward along with the sun.

Accordingly we are driven to the belief that the source of the trouble is only in the sun. All astronomers know that the face of the sun is blanketed with absorbing vapors, while its interior is much hotter than the glowing shell that we see. Strip off the vaporous blanket entirely, and the surface of the earth would probably burst into smoke and flame in the instantaneous gush of unbearable heat that would be poured upon it. Whenever, as occurs periodically, though not always to the same extent, the solar vapors are thinned the heat from within leaps out through the weakened shell and strikes the earth and the other nearby planets as with a breath of fire from the suddenly opened door of a blazing furnace.

That is what has happened this summer, and the immediate agency that has flung open the furnace door and sent forth the destroying blast is the mysterious power whose visible manifestation is the presence of black sun spots. But it is a mistake to suppose that the sun spots themselves exercise any direct influence upon the weather or that there must be spots on the sun whenever there is extraordinary heat on the earth. The spots are simply indicators of the sun's condition, resembling in that respect the eruptions on the face of a smallpox patient. They tell the story of the sun's internal convulsions and indicate some of the places on its surface where the pent up forces are bursting out.

The sun is subject to strange physical disorder which shakes its system to the very center and, like a malarious disease, recurs in more or less regular periods, but with varying intensity. In fact, the similarity to some of the recurrent diseases that afflict humanity goes so far that there is a kind of double period in the sun spot cycle, and we have just now arrived at the beginning of the great primary period of the cycle which is marked by intensification of the solar disturbances. Hence the fierce blasts of the destroying sunshine that have dried and parched the air, dissipated its gathering moisture, scattered the assembling stormclouds and out of a cloudless sky dropped scorching atmospheric sheets upon the cornfields of the west until the very soil has seemed on the point of catching fire.

There are manifestations of the opening of a new sun spot period before the spots themselves began to break forth in any number. Presently they will follow, and halfway between the equator and the poles of the sun congeries of black nucleoles, with blazing, white patches about them, will break forth, and the spectroscope will show shooting upward from these volcanic centers of disturbance immense masses of metallic vapor and gleaming hydrogen leaping hundreds of thousands of miles high and giving an impressive demonstration of the unimaginable might of the forces that wrench the center of the solar system.

For the next four years these gigantic outbursts will increase in fury, and a corresponding series of terrestrial seasons, marked by great excesses of temperature, sudden contrasts and extraordinary cyclonic disturbances, will follow. Nothing can be more certain than an increase in the near future in the number of auroral displays and magnetic storms, consequent upon the recurrence of the solar disorders.

Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer has just shown by an elaborate comparison of data that there is a great sun spot cycle overlying the ordinary 11 year cycle once in 35 years, and that we are now at the beginning of this great cycle. Its culmination will coincide with that of 1870, a cycle that was famous for its intensity. Professor Edward Bruckner has demonstrated that once in 35 years there is a periodical variation of climate over the whole earth, and this variation falls in exactly with the greater sun spot cycle just described. The cycle is especially marked by hot, dry summers and electric storms.

Thus it will be seen that there is good scientific ground for the assertion that the present disastrous visitation is directly traceable to the variations in the output of radiation from our great variable star, the sun. But this time the energies concerned seem to be uncommonly fiery and intense in their display of power, and there is some reason to think that the activity of the sun is increasing rather than diminishing as time goes on, so that in the more or less remote future the consequences of its periodical outbursts may be even more calamitous than at present, but it is a matter in which we are yet perfectly helpless. We cannot govern the furnace of the sun nor reach nor influence its stokers. We must face and endure it as we find it, without the possibility of intervening for our own comfort or safety, a fact that will become more and more a source of impatience as our knowledge of the cause of the variations and the nature of their effects upon the earth increases.

To be the plaything and victim of a variable star without knowing the source of one's discomfort is surely more endurable than to know without being able to interfere. Yet who on that account would throw away the knowledge of these things that has been acquired? Knowledge has never yet failed to justify the adage that it is power, and increased knowledge may save the cornfields and stock markets of the future even from the fiercest sun blasts.

IRON AND CONCRETE.

New Method of Construction In the Netherlands.

The Amsterdamsche Fabriek van Cement Yzer Werken has furnished United States Consul Hill, at the Amsterdam office, with the following description of a new system of construction which is used in the new Postal Savings bank building of that city, now approaching completion, says the Washington Star:

"In the Monier system of building an iron framework, looking much like a bridgework, is entirely enveloped in concrete of Portland cement, which prevents the iron from getting rusty and at the same time renders the concrete elastic. The iron, or, rather steel, acts entirely in tension, the concrete in pressure. This construction is at once strong, fireproof and waterproof and entails no outlay for repairs.

"Patents have been taken out in various countries, and in Germany a joint stock company, with a capital of 2,500,000 marks, has been formed. An establishment of concrete iron works has been opened in the province of Zeeland and another in Amsterdam. This company has made a number of experiments, resulting in the application of the construction, described as an economic substitute in many cases for T constructions, generally used heretofore.

"Floors without beams measuring 7½ by 7½ meters (24.6 feet) and 8½ by 8½ meters (27.8 feet) have been constructed for the Postal Savings bank at Amsterdam, and a floor of 300 square meters 3,228 square feet) constructed as a whole with beams is about to be made for a government building at The Hague. Complicated formulæ being required to the calculation of concrete iron floors and beams, the directors of the company have had some graphic tables drawn up which enable them to find at a glance the necessary data for the work. These calculations and tables are kept strictly secret.

"This system is growing rapidly in favor in all European countries in the construction of government buildings and in manufactories. It is believed that in a comparatively few years it will have replaced brick, wood, iron, etc., in the building trade. The method is specially adapted for bridges. The Monier system will undoubtedly meet with considerable success in the new world, as many tanks, etc., now made of concrete only could be conveniently constructed of concrete iron."

LOOK LIKE WAVES OF FIRE.

Phosphorescent Condition of Pacific Ocean Attracts the People.

The remarkable phosphorescent condition of the ocean along the coast of southern California continues to attract great attention, says a special dispatch from Los Angeles to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Special trains to Santa Monica, Redonda, Long Beach and Terminal Island carry thousands of people nightly to see the phenomenon.

The other night the sea was higher than any evening before since the display began, and the light was consequently greater. As waves from 10 to 15 feet high broke along the beach they presented the appearance of walls of green tinted fire, and at times the whole surface for miles seemed ablaze, making a display that was almost startling.

A New Type of Hunting Launch.

At the Jacob yard on City Island, N. Y., a very able type of hunting launch, designed by C. D. Mower, is being built for Mr. Jacob's use about the yard and sound, says the New York Times. A cabin eight feet long is set at the forehead part of the boat, which will allow sitting head room of 4 feet 6 inches. A toilet room is situated in the forehead end of the cabin, and berths are situated on each side, at the end of which are two hanging lockers. Aft of the cabin is a 14 foot cockpit, with seats running full length on both sides. The engine, probably of the gasoline explosive type, will be set well forward near the center of the boat. The overhanging bow will protect the boat from pitching in rough seas, thereby making her an able dry hunting boat for all kinds of weather.

Advice For a Coronation Oath.

King Edward is said to be puzzled in mind regarding which form of oath would be best to use at his coronation. Why doesn't he play golf, says the Boston Herald, on a hazardy course awhile and try all of them?

THE NAVY'S BIG DISPUTE

The Sampson-Schley-Maclay Controversy In a Nutshell.

CHARGES AND EXPLANATIONS.

Points Made Against Admiral Schley by Historian Maclay and How the Brooklyn's Commander Explains Them Away—Two Views as to the Responsibility of Maclay's Statements.

Here are the facts briefly stated of the great naval controversy between Admirals Sampson and Schley as well as Edgar S. Maclay, the naval historian, says the New York World:

The reason that Schley is criticised is herewith stated:

First.—Because of his temporary withdrawal from before Santiago on account of lack of coal.

Second.—Because of his reconnoissance of the defenses and Spanish ships in Santiago harbor.

Third.—Because of the Brooklyn's famous "loop" movement in the battle of Santiago.

This is what Maclay says in his "History of the United States Navy:"

First.—About the temporary withdrawal from Santiago: "In his report about the coal supply of the vessels under his command Schley exhibited either a timidity amounting to absolute cowardice or a prevarication of facts that were intrinsically falsehoods. Schley on May 28, 1898, sullied the brightest of American mottoes by penning, 'Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders,' and turned in cattiff flight from the danger spot toward which duty, honor and the whole American people were most earnestly urging him. Viewed in whatever light it may be, the foregoing dispatch cannot be characterized otherwise than as being without exception the most humiliating, cowardly and lamentable report ever penned by an American naval officer."

Second.—As to the reconnoissance at Santiago: "This timid and nerveless attack on Cervera's ships is the more disappointing when we remember the elaborate and brave preparations Schley had made to 'get at the enemy' in earnest. * * * Schley's farcical blockade cannot be described otherwise than as willful disobedience of orders."

Third.—As to the "loop" of the Brooklyn: "Schley hastily ordered the helm aport. * * * 'But that will carry us into the Texas,' said the officer. 'Let the Texas take care of herself,' was the heartless reply, and the shameful spectacle of an American warship, supported by a force superior to the enemy's—a warship whose commander had expended such vast quantities of ammunition on target practice in the presence of a fashionable hotel at Hampton Roads in order to meet a worthy foe—deliberately turning tail and running away was presented. * * * Cervera nobly threw down the gauntlet. Schley cravenly declined to pick it up."

Schley explains the charges made against him as follows:

First.—His temporary withdrawal from Santiago was because of a letter from Admiral Sampson dated May 20, 1898, in which he said: "If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come to either Havana or Cienfuegos. * * * Our best chance of success is to hold these two points—Cienfuegos and Havana. Until we receive more definite information we shall continue to hold Cienfuegos and Havana. Hold your squadron off Cienfuegos."

Second.—Having made a reconnoissance to develop the enemy's position and incidentally to injure or destroy the Colon, moored well up in the harbor, the presence of the enemy was determined, and it was decided not to risk serious disablement until reenforcements arrived.

Third.—The "loop" of the Brooklyn was the crucial and deciding feature of the combat and of decided advantage. Because of the course of the Spanish fleet and the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of the fleet on changing their courses to the westward and between them and the Spanish fleet.

Admiral Cervera on the "loop" said: "The Maria Teresa attacked and opened fire upon the enemy's battleship of the type of the Indiana and Iowa, launching herself particularly against the Brooklyn, which was the most dangerous obstacle in our path."

Here is the explanation of Captain Concas, commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa:

"In accordance with previous instructions the Teresa was headed toward the Brooklyn, hoping to ram her. This was frustrated by the Brooklyn's frequently discussed loop, which brought the Texas and the Iowa between her and the Teresa."

As to the responsibility Maclay says: "The narrative is based solidly on official reports. Nearly every commanding officer concerned has read and corrected proof sheets dealing with actions in which each figured."

Sampson says:

"In one way possibly I was responsible for the statements made in the history. I was commander in chief of the squadron and was responsible so far as reading the proofs goes."

To Honor Cotton Gin Inventor.

A movement has been started in Georgia to perpetuate the memory of Eli Whitney by converting into an elegant country club the scene of his labors near Augusta, where he perfected his cotton gin, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. An organization has been perfected and a charter for the club secured.

QUICK LOADING OF SHIPS.

New Device Soon to Be Tested In New York Harbor.

The rapid loading or discharging of a vessel's cargo is always a matter of much importance and interest to shippers and ship owners. In the course of a few weeks a barge equipped with a patent device will be exhibited in New York harbor. It is known as an automatic vessel discharging and conveying apparatus and, according to the promoters of the enterprise, it will revolutionize the handling of grain, coal, ore, etc. The two main advantages claimed for this conveyor over present systems are the saving both in cost and time.

This new delivery barge is devised to overcome difficulties experienced in coaling warships and vessels of all kinds in dock and in harbor and especially in coaling them away from land, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Its application, however, will extend, it is claimed, to the cheap and rapid handling of all kinds of materials now moved in vessels and barges and unloaded by the comparatively slow and costly means of buckets, shovels, barrows and the like.

The system, which is soon to be given a practical test at New York, consists of a barge or other vessel, a conveyor running substantially the length of the vessel on a line with the keel and with a compartment underneath the entire load carried, a feed controlling the flow of material upon the conveyor or conveyor belt, an elevator receiving the material as it is discharged by the conveyor and elevating same to a point above the deck of the barge, and an outboard conveyor to receive the material from the delivery end of the elevator and to discharge it at the point desired. All of the cargo may be elevated and unloaded at varying heights and angles.

The estimated cost of delivering material out of this patent barge is from 1 to 3 cents per ton, varying with the character of materials and the conditions of handling. The rates for unloading from barges now in use run from 15 cents to 30 cents and over. As to the saving in time, coal, for instance, cannot now be unloaded from barges and placed in steamships faster than 40 tons an hour, taking ten hours to unload the average barge of 400 tons. By the new system, it is asserted, coal can be delivered on steamer at the rate of from 300 to 600 tons an hour, according to the size of the coaling barge and conveyor belt used.

DARING FEMININE NIMRODS.

Three Denver Women to Hunt Lions Alone.

Three women have just started from Denver into the wilds of the Rocky mountains to hunt what mountain lions and other wild game Vice President Roosevelt left, says the New York Journal. They are Mrs. Jeannette Putnam, Mrs. Thomas Chivington and Miss Lou Bergh. It is their intention to beat the record made by the vice president in the lion killing line.

Mrs. Putnam is the champion woman shot of Wisconsin. She has hunted all through that state and brought down much big game. Mrs. Chivington is a Chicago society woman and has had no experience in this line. Miss Bergh is a Denver stenographer and likewise has had no experience.

Speaking of the hunt the other day, Mrs. Putnam said:

"We intend to go after big game while on our camping trip, and I feel sure we can make a better catch than our distinguished vice president did on his recent trip to the wilds of Colorado."

The party will travel by stage 25 miles from Gypsum; from thence by wagon to Sweetwater lake, where the country is very wild, wildcats, mountain lions and bears being plentiful. They will sleep in a tent and eat nothing in the way of meat that they don't shoot.

Mrs. Putnam has been chosen guardian and general of the party, she having had much more experience in "roughing it." The party will remain two or three months.

CHAMPION WALL SCALERS.

Chicago's Crack Military Company, the Fusileers, Will Tour Europe.

Chicago's crack military organization, the Fusileers, has received its new uniforms. The men made their appearance in the uniforms at Santa Fe park a few days ago. They are making all arrangements, says the Chicago American, for a tour of Europe in 1902 for the giving of public entertainments.

The Chicago Fusileers were organized a little over a year ago by Captain G. A. Hurd, who organized and drilled the Aurora Zouaves. Since their organization they have been drilling twice each week. The company numbers 24 men, including the officers. Captain Hurd is assisted by Lieutenant C. E. Rexstrew.

They have become letter perfect in the manual of arms, and their execution of difficult maneuvers has been the subject of much praise. They handle guns at the rate of 150 revolutions a minute. Another feature they have introduced into their work is the scaling of a wall 14 feet in height, raising the American flag and firing 14 guns, in the quick time of 20 seconds. The company's record for getting over a 20 foot wall is 18 seconds, which beats all previous records by six seconds.

The former record of 24 seconds was held by the Aurora Zouaves, who are now touring Europe. It is Captain Hurd's intention to increase the membership of the Fusileers to 40 men.

Good Word For Hospitals.

A German professor declares that a poor man in a hospital is better off than a rich patient in his own home, and he hopes that this fact will help to overcome the prejudice against hospitals.

OLCOTT'S LATEST WORK

Famous Theosophist Is Aiding India's Lowest Race.

BUILDING SCHOOLS FOR PARIAHS.

Career of an American Who Has Adopted the Strange Religious Tenets of the East—Has Done Much For Education—Paid Cost of First School.

Colonel Henry Olcott, president of the Theosophical society and the acknowledged leader of that cult not only in the western hemisphere, where its introduction is of comparatively recent origin, but in its home, India, was in Washington recently and delivered two lectures which attracted very large audiences. Philanthropy is the keynote of the life of this really remarkable man, who at the age of 69 is vigorous and active and spends all his waking hours in devotion to the cause of humanity. His latest and most notable enterprise is the introduction of schools in India for the education of the pariahs, the race despised of all the castes in that strange land, says the Washington Post.

Colonel Olcott took no small part in public affairs in America, his native land, before he became interested in theosophy in 1874. During the civil war he was engaged by Secretary Stanton to investigate frauds in the quartermaster's department at various points and conducted the investigations with great dispatch and success. He acted as special commissioner for the navy as well as the war department in rooting out abuses and frauds.

The advance of theosophy and the membership of the society devoted to the Buddhist religion owe most of its success to the efforts of Colonel Olcott. He has provided a constitution for the society which is the broadest that governs such an institution. While study of Buddhism has been the principal occupation of Colonel Olcott for a quarter of a century, his efforts for education in the east have been unexampled in their energy and success. In Ceylon he aroused among the natives a desire for the education of their children which had never before existed and secured their co-operation and assistance in the establishment of schools which are attended by 27,000 pupils.

His latest project is a most interesting one. The pariahs of India are the most downtrodden race in the world. They say they are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country and were overcome by a stronger people from the north. They are the outcast race. A pariah may not remain in the road while a Hindoo passes, but must go aside into the fields. He may not drink from the village well. The attitude of every caste in India toward him is one of abhorrence. His presence in their company, according to their tenets, is pollution. The pariahs are not distinguished by any typical appearance, but they are so downtrodden that they never learn enough to raise themselves, migrate and conceal their identity. In India, too, there is a tradition which is preserved by every caste whereby a man follows the trade of his father and remains in the same place from generation to generation.

The only solution for the enigma of elevating a race surrounded by such conditions was education, and Colonel Olcott has begun the good work. Out of his own small means he established the first school, and the news of his work reaching friends in America and elsewhere in the world, which he has traveled over from Norway to Australia, and contributions were made to the work. There are now 600 or 700 children in these schools, and Colonel Olcott is preaching their cause in his trip through North and South America. His propaganda is a peculiar one, for he never asks for anything. He tells the needs of the people for whom he is working and gladly accepts help, but neither through him nor any member of the society is any one ever dunned for a contribution.

In the exercise of the religion of theosophy Colonel Olcott is regarded as one of its wonder workers, but his services, which are in large demand, are given, when they are given at all, without price. The journal of the society, The Theosophist, is the sole source of revenue of the president of the society.

Colonel Olcott has gone to Philadelphia, where he will conclude a course of lectures he has been giving in various cities of the United States. He will then go to South America to inspect branches of the society and return by way of Europe to his permanent home, Adyar, Madras presidency, India.

Tentons Want to Be Pacemakers.

Germany is setting the pace in everything now. German transoceanic steamers, German railway trains and German street tramways are called upon to beat the world's record, says the London Telegraph. Their steamers have done their duty of late, and their tramways skim through the municipal thoroughfares at quite a dangerous speed. Now the turn of the trains has come. Formerly, not so many years ago, very few German trains traveled over 40 miles an hour. In recent years the fastest train in the German empire was and still is a corridor train running between Berlin and Hamburg, which does the distance of 253.9 kilometers in 3 hours and 28 minutes. This means a velocity of 82.5 kilometers per hour, which is equivalent to a little over 51½ miles.

Has Most Telephones.

New York has now 60,000 telephone stations, which rank it as the largest of the world's city telephone systems.

BEAD CHAINS.

A Fashion In Vogue In London Now Expected to Attack New York.

The bead chain has not yet reached in New York the same vogue that it has enjoyed for the past six months in London, but the craze seems likely to be seen there before next winter. Already there are few girls, according to the New York Sun, who have not chains to match particular costumes, and the summer piazza parade has given a decided impetus to the fad.

As it is, the beads have been imported by the dealers in nearly every conceivable shade. They come in warm tints of terra cotta, and there are bright yellows as well as the more conventional tints. It must be a strange shade that cannot be found in these beads.

The chain should usually fall to the waist nearly to the knee, and the ends are finished always with some elaborate tassel or other ornamentation. The Japanese and other oriental stores have imported painted and fancy beads in varied colors and designs, and the strand is penetrated with these at different points. They come now in solid colors and also in dull colored carved woods that alternate effectively with the colors of the beads that make up most of the chain. The chains are used purely to support a lorgnon or locket and are generally intended only for ornament.

They are not likely to remain a fashion permanently, as they are simple enough to be made without difficulty and the materials are cheap. The only thing needed to make them well is a certain neatness in stringing the beads. A pretty combination seen the other day was of rather rival blue beads ornamented at five points in the string by bright yellow beads a little larger than the others. These yellow beads were strung on each side of a long oval black bead on which were painted flowers in a Dresden pattern. Dark brown beads made up with a bright carmine are very ornamental to a dark brown dress.

The chains are always to be limited to house wear, and only the informality of country life excuses them in the open air.

DENTAL SURGEONS IN ARMY.

Uncle Sam Is Interested In Soldiers Having Good Teeth.

The medical department of the army is rapidly completing the work of equipping the service with a competent force of dental surgeons, and it is expected that by fall the tooth doctors will all be in readiness to repair the molars of Uncle Sam's soldiery, says a special from Washington to the Kansas City Times. Some of them have already been appointed and assigned to different posts in the service, and the materials and implements of their craft are being sent to them as rapidly as it is possible to do so. The appointment of a staff of dentists is a new departure in the United States army and one which will be heartily welcomed by all of the men who wear the blue uniform.

Army officers have for a number of years seen the necessity of having dental surgeons in the service and have repeatedly advocated the employment of men of this profession. They have had good object lessons which have shown them the need of dentists, especially in remote posts far from any city or town, where the services of a dental surgeon could not be readily secured when desired. In such cases it has been necessary to employ the regular physicians and the hospital stewards, who have had some training in dental surgery as an adjunct to the study of medicine. Not infrequently the men have been forced to call upon the itinerant dentists who make a good business traveling from one small town to another in the west and occasionally locate for a time in the neighborhood of the army posts.

Under the recent army reorganization bill provision was made for the employment of 20 dental surgeons in the service. This was done in keeping with the general policy of the government for the improvement of the army and to insure every possible advantage for the health and comfort of the fighting men of the nation.

THE NEW THEOLOGY.

Book of Genesis Compared to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

In our judgment the book of Genesis is a collection of ancient traditions, some of them certainly not of Hebraic origin, which were rewritten by an unknown prophet for the purpose of imparting to them a spiritual significance and making them the vehicle of a spiritual lesson, says The Outlook. The relation of Genesis to these ancient historic traditions is somewhat analogous to the relation of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" to the ancient Arthurian legends of English history.

If a professor of English literature were teaching Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" to a class of young pupils, he would spend very little time, probably none at all, in considering their relation to the ancient legendary material of which the poet made use. If a pupil asked him, "Are these idyls founded on fact?" he would reply, "They are founded on legend, and how much of fact there is in the legend we cannot now tell." He would then return to the poems themselves to point out their beauty of diction and their ethical and spiritual significance. This is the course which we should advise any teacher of Genesis to pursue.

New Species of Kangaroo.

A miniature kangaroo has been discovered in the far west. It strides around like a kangaroo, making great jumps on its hind legs, which are long and powerful. It also has a surprisingly long tail, which adds to its resemblance to the marsupial after which it is named.

SCHLEY INQUIRY COURT.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Men Who Compose It.

ADMIRAL BENHAM'S EXPLOIT.

How the Hero of Rio de Janeiro Protected the American Flag—Admiral Kimberly's Bravery at the Apia Disaster—A Notable Incident—Facts About Captain Lemly.

The members of the Schley Sampson court are distinctively fighting men. Each has been connected with a celebrated event in naval annals. Admiral Dewey, the hero of the battle of Manila Bay, it is unnecessary to speak. His record is familiar to all. His associates, Rear Admiral Kimberly and Rear Admiral Benham, are both retired officers. The former was retired in 1862 and the latter in 1864. Admiral Kimberly is 71 years of age and Admiral Benham 69 years. Each has over 45 years of active service. Both had fine records during the civil war. The great event with which Admiral Kimberly's name is associated is the destruction of the American fleet in the harbor of Apia, Samoa, during the terrific hurricane which occurred there in 1889. The story of that great disaster and the heroism displayed by the American officers and men, under the direction of Admiral Kimberly, thrilled the whole world and made an impression never to be forgotten.

The conduct of Admiral Kimberly during the storm called forth much praise from the seamen who were where they could see his action. Again and again, they said, he refused to put on a life preserver which members of his staff offered him, thinking probably that the men would gain confidence by seeing him thus coolly facing danger unprotected.

"He did not seem to care about his own safety," said one of the Trenton's survivors, "but his whole thought was how to get the Trenton down to the Vandalia to save the men in her rigging."

A notable incident of this catastrophe was Admiral Kimberly's act in assembling the Trenton's band on deck and playing "God Save the Queen" as the British cruiser Calliope, with more engine power than the other ships possessed, steamed out to sea and safety. The admiral, while in imminent peril of his life, with his ship grinding to pieces on the reef, recognized the seamanship and skill of the British exploit and lined up his crew and band on deck to cheer.

Admiral Benham is best known as the man who broke the blockade at Rio de Janeiro in the Brazilian rebellion of 1895 and not only enabled American merchantmen to discharge their cargoes, but gave the deathblow to the attempt to reestablish the Portuguese monarchy in Brazil. He made fruitless efforts through diplomatic means to secure permission from the rebels who controlled the navy of the republic for some American vessels laden with flour to discharge their cargoes at the Rio wharfs. Finally he served notice on the rebel Admiral de Gama that he intended to convoy the flour vessels to the city. The little second class cruiser Detroit, under Commander Willard H. Brownson, now of the battleship Alabama, started by Benham's orders to escort two American merchantmen through the blockade line. Two rebel battleships, with shotted guns and their crews at quarters, barred the way. One of them fired a shot across the bow of the Detroit, and Brownson responded with a shell aimed at the hull of the Brazilian and shouted over the side that he would sink her if another shot was fired. This ended the incident and the revolution. De Gama attempted to surrender to Benham, but the latter refused to regard him as an enemy. Other foreign commanders followed the example of Benham, the blockade was completely broken, and the attempted restoration of the monarchy went to pieces.

A story is told showing Admiral Benham's coolness in danger. He and several companions were in Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, one day when a score of Paraguayans attacked them. Fearing serious trouble, the companions of Benham advised a hurried run for their boats.

"I'll not run a d——d step," said young Benham, "for any man in Paraguay."

And he didn't. He walked calmly down to his boat whistling the "Star Spangled Banner," while the air around him was thick with stones and sticks thrown by the indignant Paraguayans.

Captain S. C. Lemly is particularly well fitted for the exacting duties of judge advocate. He is now serving his third term as judge advocate general. He is a civil as well as a maritime lawyer. So far as known, he has never expressed an opinion as to the merits of either Rear Admiral Sampson or Rear Admiral Schley. He served with Schley in the Essex on the south Atlantic station and was a watch officer on board the Thetis, commanded by Captain Schley, which, with the Bear, formed the Greely relief expedition. Captain Lemly was judge advocate of the Jeannette court of inquiry.

Tuan Dallying With Fate.

Prince Tuan is reported to be organizing another raid on the foreigners in China. The first thing the prince knows, says the Omaha Bee, he will find himself divorced from his head in record South Dakota time.

Electrical Ore Smelting.

Extensive experiments in the smelting of ore by electricity are being made at Brescia, in Italy. The process is the invention of Captain Stassano of Rome.

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LONGFELLOW'S HOME

PLANS FOR ITS PRESERVATION BY MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Old House in Portland Where the Poet's Early Life Was Passed. Memorial Hall to Be Erected in Connection With It.

(Special Correspondence.)

PORTLAND, Me., July 25.—To the student and lover of books the homes of the poets and authors whose works have enriched our literature are sources of inspiration. Doubly is this so after the writers have passed away and when age has cast its halo about the scenes of their lives and labors. So we turn with feelings something akin to reverence to Haverhill and Amesbury, Mass., the former the birthplace and the latter for more than half a century the residence of John G. Whittier; to Concord, Mass., with its historic associations, where Emerson and Thoreau lived and wrote; to Salem, Mass., where still stands the quaint two century old house where Nathaniel Hawthorne was born, and to other shrines of American literature. So we come to this old and historic but modern and progressive city, the birthplace and home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

It is gratifying to know that the house where Longfellow lived many years and where many of his poems were written is to be preserved as a public memorial to the poet. By the terms of the will of Mrs. Anna Longfellow Pierce, his sister and the last immediate member of the illustrious family, who died some months ago, the Longfellow residence on Congress street was bequeathed to the Maine Historical society, under certain conditions, among them being that the society shall make its home in the building and prepare it for occupancy by other similar organizations that may wish to use it as a meeting place. Another provision binds the society to erect a hall for its meetings and accommodation of its library, to connect with the main house, which must be left substantially as it stands. It is also provided that "the two front rooms upon the first door of the house are to be kept with appropriate articles for a memorial of the home of Longfellow."

The conditions imposed by the will have been accepted by the society. It is estimated that such a hall as is desired will cost about $25,000 and that an annual expenditure of $2,500 will be necessary to keep the house and museum open to the public. The question of how to raise this amount has been a rather perplexing one to the active members of the historical society, but they have now assurances which warrant the acceptance of the obligation.

The house which is thus to be preserved was not the birthplace of Henry W. Longfellow, as the mansion was undergoing alterations at the time of his birth and the family was temporarily living in a house at Hancock and Fore streets, now used as a tenement house, but which is marked by a tablet. The Longfellow residence was built in 1785 by General Peleg Wadsworth, grandfather of the poet, a Revolutionary hero and for 14 years a member of congress. It was originally two stories high, the third story being added in 1826. It has undergone no alterations since the latter date, though large business blocks have been built on three sides of it.

The place is intimately associated with General Wadsworth and his sons, Henry Wadsworth, lieutenant in the United States navy, who lost his life under Commodore Preble before Tripoli in 1804, and Alexander Scammell Wadsworth, commodore in the United States navy, who as lieutenant served

HOME OF LONGFELLOW AT PORTLAND, ME.

on the Constitution in the escape from the British squadron and in the action with the Guerriere in the war of 1812. It was afterward the home of General Wadsworth's son-in-law, Stephen Longfellow. His children were born in this house with the exception of the two oldest. The second of these was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Here his youth and early manhood were passed, and here he returned every year in after life. From the upper windows in those early days the sea to the south, the mountains and woods to the north, were plainly visible, and from these sources came the inspiration of many of his poems.

The Longfellow house was the first brick structure built within the city limits and is a typical example of the best residences of this section in the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries.

It is a little way back from the busy street and is surrounded by trees. Great business blocks press closely about it, and it is a bit of the old time life in the midst of a growing city.

Some years ago the people of Portland erected an imposing statue of Longfellow, which is located in the central part of the city. Here doubtless the future poet played when a boy, as it was then a common. It may fairly be said that in a larger degree than is perhaps true of any other American city the name of Longfellow is cherished in the city of his birth, and the proposed hall of the Maine Historical society will add another public memorial of a citizen honored for his greatness and beloved for his goodness.

The preservation as permanent memorials of the early homes of at least two of our great poets, generally conceded to be our two greatest poets—Longfellow and Whittier—is assured. Some years ago the admirers of the good Quaker poet in Haverhill, Mass., and vicinity organized a Whittier Memorial association, purchased the house where he was born and where he lived

WHITTIER'S BIRTHPLACE AT HAVERHILL, MASS.

until about 30 years of age and are preserving it in its original form. The building, a rather unpretentious farmhouse, fairly typical of New England colonial times, is on the old family estate on the highway leading from Haverhill to Newburyport, about 30 minutes' trolley ride from the former place. Here are gathered many articles associated with Whittier's life and labors. A caretaker is employed to look after the premises, and the house is open at all reasonable times to the public. It is the scene of "Snow Bound" and is rich in reminiscences of the early life of the poet whom Haverhill proudly calls her own and whose memory it delights to honor.

RICHARD TITTERTON.

FIREMEN AT BUFFALO.

Plans For the National and New York State Conventions.

(Special Correspondence.)

BUFFALO, July 29.—Firemen all over the country are looking forward to firemen's week, beginning Aug. 19, at the Pan-American exposition, with the brightest anticipation of a right good time. There will be more firemen assembled at the exposition during that week than ever were gathered in one spot before in the history of this country. In the great throng will be exempts, volunteers and paid firemen from all parts of Canada and the United States.

The fifty annual convention of the National Firemen's association of the United States will be held at Buffalo from Aug. 22 to 24, and the New York State Firemen's association will hold its annual convention in the same place on Aug. 22 and 23.

A firemen's tournament will be held in the magnificent Stadium of the exposition on the 22d and 23d, and an extraordinary programme of events in which firemen are to participate exclusively has been arranged by the exposition committee of sports in conjunction with the Buffalo Volunteer Firemen's association.

The Buffalo committee having the matter of reception, entertainment, etc., in charge is in receipt of communications from the secretaries of hundreds of organizations in different parts of the country stating that their companies are coming from 50 to 300 strong.

The visitors will be in uniform, and many of them will bring equipment. The best drilled companies in the United States will be present and will compete for prizes in the Stadium. No better place for a firemen's tournament could be provided than this grand structure within the exposition grounds. It has a quarter mile running track and an expansive field, large enough to accommodate all the events desirable. The seating capacity is 12,000.

There are about 375,000 firemen in this country, and a fair representation of this number at Buffalo means a tremendous crowd. A feature of the week will be a mammoth parade, in which more than 200 firemen's associations will be in line.

The Buffalo Veteran Volunteer Firemen's association has appointed committees to take complete charge of the arrangements, both for the convention and the visitors to the exposition. A fine entertainment programme has been arranged. The association committee is as follows: Fire Commissioner William Parsons, Casper J. Drescher, Louis Deckert, Fred W. Haas, Jacob Shoemaker, George Smith, Jacob L. Meusch, Andrew Driskill and ex-Senator Matt Emires. An honorary citizens' committee has been appointed, with Mayor Conrad Diehl as chairman.

The visiting firemen are assured a royal welcome and splendid entertainment in the Pan-American city. At the exposition they will find one of the best fire departments in the country and exhibits of all of the latest things in fire fighting machinery.

ELBERT L. LEWIS.

WIPING OUT A PEST.

FAMOUS JERSEY "SKEETER" MAY BE DOOMED TO EXTINCTION.

Citizens of the State Begin War With the Oil Can on the Venomous Insect, and Satisfactory Results Have Already Been Obtained.

(Special Correspondence.)

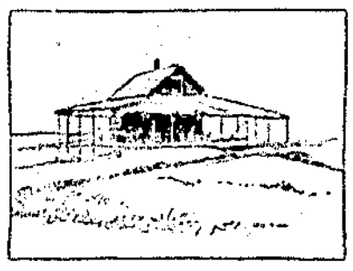
TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—With the announcement that the mosquito is responsible for many of the ills that beset mankind, notably malaria, it is pleasing to learn that at many points in this state an effort is being made to get rid of a pest that has long and often unjustly, made New Jersey a byword among other states of the Union. It is contended by some that the evil can never be totally eradicated, but there is no doubt that a widespread attempt to wipe it out will be followed by marked and most satisfactory results.

Besides Trenton, where the state authorities are now making some very interesting experiments, other New Jersey towns, notably South Orange, are trying the use of crude petroleum oil as an effective weapon against the mosquito. The municipal authorities of these different towns are greatly encouraged in their work by a most gratifying report from Hartford, Conn. There, under the supervision of the board of health, the low, marshy areas which border on the Connecticut river on the east side of the city have been liberally sprinkled with oil, the result being that the city has had comparative freedom from mosquitoes this summer.

In fact, in almost every case where petroleum has been employed an immediate scarcity of mosquitoes has followed. The method most generally followed with success is an extremely simple one. It consists in throwing large quantities of crude petroleum on the surface of stagnant pools and other sheets of water where the insects breed. An oily film forms on the surface, destroying all mosquito larvæ in process of development. As a rule these pools of water are some little distance from habitations, so the danger of annoyance from the oil is generally at a minimum.

The old method of fighting the mosquito in New Jersey and one which has already proved successful has the objection of requiring a heavy expenditure. There are two things to be done under this plan. One is to fill in or drain every nearly swamp or pond and to reduce the whole place to a hard and smooth surface, absolutely bare of all vegetable growth that would give the mosquitoes a home of refuge.

That the mosquito is not a traveler has been proved by the experience of numerous places along the coast, such as Atlantic City, Ocean City, Spring Lake, Asbury Park, Elberon, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Seabright and Monmouth Beach. These are all within a short distance of places where the



MOSQUITO LODGE ON THE HACKENSACK MEADOWS.

insects breed by the million, but are free from the pest. Under the belief that if the same conditions should be established on the coast anywhere below Bay Head similar results would follow thousands of dollars have been spent at Bay Head, Manticking and Seaside Park in filling in and leveling those resorts, and the results have been most gratifying.

On the Jersey meadows drainage would have to be coupled with the petroleum method, and the area to be covered is so large that state aid would have to be invoked. Indeed, there is serious talk of beginning a movement in the legislature next winter looking to a war of extermination against the venomous mosquito. The implements of warfare would be the ditching spade, the grading scoop and the oil can and the chief item of ammunition the deadly petroleum.

The case of South Orange may be aptly cited as illustrating the efficiency of the oil can as used in this state. At South Orange the Village Improvement society has officially declared war on the pest. A fund has been raised, and all the stagnant pools around the village have been sprayed with kerosene at intervals of three weeks. The quantity of oil required was surprisingly small. In addition to this a number of low and marshy places have been drained. Hearty co-operation was secured on all sides, and as a consequence, while the pest has not been entirely destroyed, it has been wonderfully abated even during the wet season.

What South Orange is doing other towns are beginning to do, and a general movement is pretty sure to not only rid New Jersey of a baneful pest, but of an ill fame among its neighbors. The breeding place of the mosquito is the thing to get at, and the home of the insect once destroyed, good results must follow in due time.

H. A. BRUCE.

A Lack of Celerity.

"Don't you think that a public man should devote himself to study of his country's history and its present needs?"

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "all that is interesting. But it is a mighty slow way to get office."—Washington Star.

FISHING FOR PEARLS.

The Rich Gem Producing Mussel Deposits of Arkansas.

(Special Correspondence.)

ST. ANNE ROCK, Ark., July 30.—There is here a considerable source of wealth overlooking which comparatively little is known by the general reader. It is the pearl fishing industry of the Black river, in northern Arkansas, which has yielded $500,000 worth of marketable pearls since the first working of the mussel deposits in that stream in 1886. It is stated upon good authority that the banks of this place paid out on a single day recently $12,000 for those gems and $7,000 on another day. At

FISHING FOR PEARLS IN BLACK RIVER, ARKANSAS.

almost every day sales are made of from $1,000 to $2,000. The pearl fisheries lie between Pocahontas, the county seat of Randolph county, and Powhatan, the county seat of Lawrence county, and are becoming noted for the beauty, size and perfection of their pearls.

Black Rock, which is in Lawrence county, on the river at the crossing of the Memphis route, is the center of the pearl producing and the principal pearl market of the region.

These fisheries began to attract attention at the same time that the finding of valuable gems in large quantities at Gold Knob, Ark., drew the New York buyers to the state. Black river soon took the lead in point of yield and even outstripped the Gold Knob fisheries. Black Rock became the center of a frenzied parallel similar to the wild disorder of a new mining camp. People came from other states, lured by the fabulous stories of suddenly acquired wealth. Farmers let the grass and weeds take their crops while they fished for pearls. Business men closed their stores and offices and, with their wives and families, joined the pearl hunters. Crowds of men, women and children thronged the banks of the streams. The mills and factories were forced to shut down for lack of men. The gambling spirit had the people in its grasp and changed them from a quiet, easy going class to a wild people intent on amassing a fortune in a single day. Boys who never owned a dollar at a time in their whole lives fairly rolled in wealth. Fashionable ladies donned calico dresses and spent the day on the river banks, opening mussels and speculating in pearls.

During the first season after the discovery of the gems in considerable quantities it is estimated that more than 1,200 persons were engaged in pearl fishing within a range of 20 miles of this place. It was not uncommon to see 300 or 400 people fishing on a single bar.

The mussels were gathered by hand, the fishermen wading into the water and grabbing them from the sand and mud of the river bottom. This method was not fast enough, and fishermen with inventive minds introduced pitchforks, rakes and spades. In the shallow water if the lark plows were used to turn the river bottom.

Even this method was not fast enough for the pearl fishers, and a Black Rock man conceived the idea of using oyster tongs. A pair made by a local blacksmith worked excellently. Tongs were a very popular innovation, as the fishing could be done entirely from boats and at almost any stage of the water.

With the advent of tongs it was discovered that the finest pearls came from water six feet or over in depth. This gave new life to the industry, as the supply of mussels in shallow water had been exhausted. In addition, it made fishing possible during the winter. When cold weather came tents were stretched on the boats, and fires were built on brick hearths in the boat bottoms.

The season of 1900 was a very successful one. During that year a local bank paid out $50,000 to fishermen on the checks of local buyers. This does not half represent the output of the fisheries, as the amount will aggregate $100,000. A single collection of pearls which cost the local man only $2,500 sold in New York city for $10,000.

This season thus far has been very successful, something over $100,000 having already been paid to the pearl fishers for their finds. Only a week or so ago an 86 grain pearl sold for $1,000, another to a Memphis buyer for $1,500. The pearls of this locality are similar to the gems of other regions of the Mississippi valley. The value depends on the size, shape and luster. Round pearls bring highest prices, button and pear shaped ones range next in the market. The largest round pearl found in Black river weighed 168 grains. It sold for $700. Representatives of six large eastern dealers are here buying pearls, and Black river is proving to be a veritable mine of wealth scarcely less rich than the Klondike goldfields or the Texas oil belt.

LEONARD BALDWIN.

IN SUNNY SINGAPORE

A WHITE MAN'S CITY IN THE TROPICS.

Under the Southern Cross Prosperous Enterprise and Industry Have Turned a Tiger Haunted Wilderness Into an Earthly Paradise.

(Special Correspondence.)

SINGAPORE, June 27.—To a traveler who asked if it is true that a white man can live for about four years south of the equator without leaving Singapore, the answer would be: "Yes, if he can stand the pinching blankets at night and the perspiring sheets in the morning." Unless one can sleep in a cold bath he is not safe for the first eight.

In Singapore, however, though it is quite safe to settle north of the equator, where men have created a city as agreeable and healthful that it is possible for them to live there in comparative comfort the year round. In respect to sanitation and healthfulness Singapore furnishes a sharper contrast to Manila, that dark, dirty old Latin town, than it does to almost any city in the world. They are about the same size, having some 200,000 inhabitants each, yet Singapore is as much superior to Manila as a thriving, hustling United States city is ahead of an old Spanish American town. That, too, though Manila is four miles north of Singapore and is much more favorably situated by nature than the British city. Manila might be made in a few years what Singapore is now, and what that is I shall proceed to tell you.

The city and island of Singapore were sold to Great Britain in 1824 by the sultan of Johore. Then the English merchants and officials who had to live there began making a white man's city out of the ancient Malay village. First there was sanitation, then street and road building, lastly beautifying to be attended to. Today the town is one of the cleanest in the world. It is not entirely drained and sewered, as no cities are, but it is kept healthful in a way that is possible to a region where the cheapest commodities on the market are human life and labor. Every morning a Chinaman, with two covered pails balanced upon a pole across his broad, bearing shoulders, comes to each residence and carries away all refuse matter and garbage. The streets are almost perfectly clean. No poisonous breeding germs are allowed to hover in the air and breed and generate in the human body. One of the freshest, handsomest white infants I ever saw was a little fellow 15 months old, of English parentage, born and living all his little life in Singapore.

The city is divided into three residence districts—white, Malay and Chinese. The residential part of the white quarter is really beautiful, an exotic paradise. The general effect of it outdoors is that of a landscape garden. The best time to see it is in the morning at dawn, just before the sunrise. Then the brown nurses take the children out in baby carts and pony carriages. Perfumed Chinese ricksha boys trot in from the country bearing

IN THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

the shafts of their wheeled chairs to be ready for passengers. Other patient toiling yellow men, gardeners, bend their backs beneath the weight of baskets of vegetables they are bringing to market, yet others are the scavengers going their rounds. Monkeys chatter and flash in and out among the spice and fruit trees, as much at home as in the heart of their native forest.

The botanical garden of Singapore is a noble park where the student of plant life may spend months in research. Nearly all the vegetation of the oriental tropics has been gathered here through the patient, lifelong labor of white scientists. The garden contains a large orchid house and a considerable menagerie which includes a specimen of two of the almost extinct emu.

The Chinaman is at his best in Singapore. Free and unfettered by corrupt officials, he works his own sweet will and grows rich. Here you may behold that rare creature, a fat Chinaman. At a shop I entered was an old Celestial so stout that he could only descend with a grunt and a groan from the counter where he sat. Here, too, are specimens of the Hindoo race at its best. A slim, dark eyed, high caste Indian merchant with a pure classic profile will discourse to you lofty vedantic philosophy while you cheapen silks and brocades. Here also you find that pest of the tropics, mosquitoes.

WILLIAM WARREN.

SOME NEWPORT GOWNS.

Exquisite Creations Worn at the Fashionable Resort.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Of course it is not the plan of this article to describe the gowns worn at the fashionable resort. There were many other handsome gowns, but not so conspicuous as these. The most obvious fact which met the eager eyes of black bombazine. The skirt was as full as ever, but there was a distinct effort to get away from the old style. The flare was not quite so pronounced as it was

WARM RECEPTION

That's What Bank Burglars Get at the Village of Caledonia Saturday Morning.

A REPEATING SHOTGUN IS USED

Watchman of the Bank Empties It into the Burglars as They Break in the Bank Doors—They Flee in Dismay in Three Rigs Stolen in the Village.

The usually placid little city of Caledonia fairly shook with excitement at an early hour Saturday, when a daring attempt was made by a band of twelve men to rob the Caledonia Deposit bank in approved western style.

Had the robbers been under the leadership of Jesse James, or one of the Youngers, the attempt to secure the bank's funds could not have been surpassed for boldness, and that the plan miscarried was due solely to the fact that the village had been warned and to the nerve of E. R. Slaiter, the bank's watchman.

The story has its beginning at Martel, near which point the gang of desperadoes camped Friday afternoon, and by its actions and general appearance excited the suspicion of residents in that neighborhood.

As the nearest bank is located at Caledonia, and for other reasons, it was thought best by the agent at Martel to notify Caledonia of the menace and to be on guard against the raid. This was done, but as might be expected, the intelligence was treated as a joke, it being thought that a possible collection of tramps had attracted more attention than it deserved.

Later in the evening a second warning was received at Caledonia along with the information that the gang had boarded a freight train at Marion west.

The matter was still treated lightly and, as nothing was seen of the fellows about town, the citizens retired to their homes with a feeling of perfect peace and security.

Fortunately the Deposit bank, as a precautionary measure caused by numerous bank robberies throughout the country, has for some time been keeping an armed man in the building at night and he proved equal to the occasion.

About 2 o'clock Saturday morning the residents of the village awoke from their dreams with a shock, as shot after shot reverberated through the quiet streets and told their story plainer than words. There was trouble at the bank, and the big repeating shotgun, with which Watchman Slaiter was armed, was roaring like a fusee at a boiling.

Every man in the village with nerve enough to take a hand in the fight grabbed a shotgun, rifle or whatever implement of aggression or defense was handy, and rushed out into the darkness.

The gang was up against the real thing.

By the time assistance was near at hand Slaiter was using his revolver, having discharged the six shots in his shotgun, pumping bullets after the retreating robbers.

It appears that the fellows began their operations by a visit to several barns about town and a careful selection of horses and buggies. Seven men were employed in this part of the work and a horse and buggy secured from Dr. J. E. Baker; a horse and buggy belonging to H. Hunter; a horse owned by Scott Ireg and hitched to a buggy owned by Edward Fields were driven close to the public square to await the appearance of their confederates detailed to loot the bank.

That the members of the gang were strangers in the city was made evident by the fact that they broke into the entrance to the I. O. O. F. hall, mistaking it for the bank. Discovering their mistake, the bank was soon located by the aid of torches made of burning waste and, while two of the gang stood guard, three rushed the bank door with a railroad tie. Both the screen and the glass doors caved in before a single blow from the battering ram.

At this point the calculations of the gang were filled with interrogation marks. The crash of the door was followed by the blaze of Slaiter's shotgun on the inside of the bank, and, it is believed, that before the robbers could recover from their surprise and retreat, some of them surely came within the sweep of the shot that simply poured from the repeater through the broken door.

When they fled Slaiter, the watchman, followed them into the street, and, the shotgun being empty, he used his revolver.

The gang rushed for the buggies on the square and made good an escape.

None of them was taken, a fact due in great measure to the excitement following the shooting, but all the surrounding towns have been notified and every effort possible will be made to apprehend the members of the gang.

Aside from the horses and buggies the fellows did not get away with anything.

A special from Caledonia that afternoon stated that the three rigs were found before noon just this side of Galion.

The tools carried by the bank robbers were dropped in the square in the flight to the buggies. The heavier tools, such as sledge hammers and tongs have been identified as the property of a blacksmith at Martel.

ANNUAL REUNION

Is Held by the Descendants of George Snyder Thursday.

The third annual reunion of the descendants of George Snyder of Perry county, Pennsylvania, was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roberts of north Prospect street Thursday.

About thirty-five of the grandchildren of that pioneer were present and a day of pleasing enjoyments was passed.

A fine dinner was served on the lawn and the afternoon was given to social amusements of various kinds and a review of the old times.

Five out of the seven grandchildren were present. They were: G. W. Snyder of St. Paris, Mrs. Orpha Iula of Pleasant township, J. A. Snyder of Chicago, Mrs. S. E. Langley and Mrs. Thomas Roberts of this city.

THE STATE FAIR

Will Open Sunday, September 1, as Scheduled.

Columbus, O., July 29.—A committee from the Ohio Sabbath association called upon the state board of agriculture Saturday and protested against opening the state fair September 1, which will be Sunday. Secretary Miller of the fair board replied in a sarcastic vein, pointing out how all camp meetings are open on Sunday and charge admission as well as have Sunday excursions run to them. There will be no abandoning of the open Sunday. Rev. Dr. Rexford, president of the local pastors' union, was present, and took the side of the fair board. He said to close the gates on Sunday would be a wrong perpetrated upon laboring men, who cannot afford to lose a day's work in order to attend the fair.

HIS LAST SERMON

Preached at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday Morning by Dr. W. E. Thomas.

CONGREGATION IS A LARGE ONE

The Doctor Outlines His Work in the Past Seventeen Years—Has Taken In 609 Members, Baptized 311, Married 328 and Buried 300. Church Has Paid Out $108,000.

Rev. W. E. Thomas, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, delivered his farewell sermon to a large congregation Sunday morning.

The pastor took for his text the first and second verses of the fourth chapter of the First Thessalonians: "Furthermore then we beseech you, brethren, and exhort you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us how ye ought to walk and to please God, so ye would abound more and more. For ye know the commandments we gave you by the Lord Jesus."

The sermon was short, and the larger portion of the time was devoted to a brief summary of the pastor's work during the past seventeen years.

Dr. Thomas has taken into the church 609 members, 321 of these on profession of faith. The church has given to home missions $1,700 and to foreign missions $5,150. The total amount given to the boards of the church is $13,173. The congregation expenses, including payments on the new church, amounted to $92,340. The grand total for all purposes was $108,000. This does not include the provision recently made for the church debt. Dr. Thomas has baptized 158 infants and 153 adults, officiated at 161 weddings and 360 funerals. Additions have been made to the church at every communion excepting one.

Dr. Thomas was seen Monday and stated that he and his family have enjoyed their life in Marion very much, and they will always have a deep interest in the residents of this city, both of their own church and other churches. Dr. Thomas closed by saying "We appreciate especially the tokens of regard we have received from the people of all churches and of no church. All have our best wishes for the future welfare and we are deeply sorry that we must go from a city in which we have received such courteous treatment from all."

No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for every looseness of the bowels.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodwin of Windsor street Sunday afternoon, a daughter.

There's a lurking danger in the lingering effects of grip. Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of lime and soda, is a specific for all conditions of weakness following grip, cold or pneumonia. It will build you up when the heat of summer is keeping you down. Hagee's Cordial contains all the active principles of Cod Liver Oil without the grease or fishy flavor. That's why you can take it in summer.

Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Kathermon Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

A MILE A MINUTE

That's the Time To Be Made by the Flyers of the New Electric Road

TO BE BUILDED THROUGH MARION

The Road Will Parallel the Hocking Valley from Toledo to Marion—It Will Be Built in the Near Future. The Right-of-Way Is Now Being Obtained.

The following is clipped from the Fostoria Times of Friday:

The Times is today in a position to give its readers some news that is news and good news at that. It has information from a reliable source which indicates that there are moves on the electric railway checkerboard for business as well as for business. We are not at liberty to divulge particulars, but we can assure Carey, Upper Sandusky, Marion, Prospect, Delaware and other points on an air line from here to Columbus that they are strictly in the electric railway push, inasmuch as they will shortly be on a line that will connect Fostoria with the state capital as well as the frog city on the Maumee.

A party is quietly obtaining the right-of-way for the line that is to be built from here to Columbus, paralleling the Hocking Valley. A representative of the company is now working quietly between this city and Carey to buy the right-of-way. The company means business and has the money to pay as it goes and is quietly pushing the work along to a finish so as to get a road built and in operation with as little delay as possible.

It is the intention of the management of the new enterprise to cater to the through business, although the local traffic will be looked after with as much diligence as it is on other roads that have not the advantage of catering to half a million prosperous people at the terminals and enroute. The "flyer" cars on the new line will run at the speed of a mile a minute, and will stop only at Fostoria, Upper Sandusky, Marion and Delaware. The regular cars will run on a fast schedule, but will make accommodation stops at all points along the line. The roadbed will be the best that mechanical experts can build and the equipment the best and most modern that money can buy. In fact, the equipment will be such as to invite the competition of the powerful steam railways, in case the management of any of them desires to take issue with the business methods of the lightning lines.

The reason for building the line from Fostoria to Columbus is that the Toledo, Fostoria and Findlay company will have built thirty-five miles of the road and equipped it for just such service as the new road desires to introduce. Another reason for selecting the line from here to Columbus is that it will have the advantage of five steam and two electric roads here, four steam roads at Carey, two at Upper Sandusky, five at Marion and three at Delaware. Besides this the urban population of the villages and cities the line would pass through would be about 10,000 divided among three good and several thriving smaller cities and villages.

The beauty of the project as we understand it is that no bonus is to be asked nor unreasonable concessions demanded. The promoters have money and brains and their judgment cannot be questioned when they select the route for their road as stated above. They know their business, and if they push it along as actively and sagaciously as our informant seems to believe they will, before another year rolls around people can ride on electric cars direct from Toledo to Columbus over the finest electric line built through the best cities in the state.

MRS. ALBERT REDMON

Dies at Her Home North of the City Friday Morning.

Mrs. Albert Redmon, aged thirty-three years, died of consumption at 6 o'clock Friday morning at her home three miles north of the city.

Her husband and five children survive.

The funeral was held at 2:30 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, at Pleasant Hill church, Rev. Mr. Wengerd officiating. Interment was made in Pleasant Hill cemetery.

M. H. RAMSEY

Well Known Here, Dies at Columbus Monday Morning.

M. H. Ramsey, father of Mrs. Nelson Abel of south State street, died Monday morning at St. Anthony's hospital in Columbus. Death was due to cancer. The remains were brought to this city Monday evening.

The funeral services were held at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at the home of the daughter.

He Speaks With a Clear Voice.

Your White Wine of Tar Syrup and am satisfied it will relieve a cold or sore throat quicker than any other medicine I have ever tried. At times it has troubled me a great deal to speak, but your medicine has enabled me to speak with a clear and distinct voice.

I remain truly yours,
Rev. J. D. Craig.
Miami Station, Carrol Co., Mo.
For sale by W. B. Foye.

ANKLE BROKEN

John Elliott Suffers a Mishap at the Reformed Church Monday.

John Elliott, a helper employed on the brick work of the Reformed church, was hurt about 9:30 o'clock last Monday as the result of a part of a scaffolding breaking down.

Elliott was working with A. C. Berry on the scaffold, which was also heavily loaded with brick. The combined weight served to snap the main support in two, and the two men were precipitated a distance of about fifteen feet.

Both men were considerably cut and bruised, but Elliott fared the worse, his right ankle being badly broken. He was removed to his home in West Marion in a hack, where he was given the necessary surgical attention.

The injury was of such a character that it will be several weeks before Elliott can return to work.

FOR THE LAST TIME

Arthur Powell Teaches His Class at Epworth Sunday-School.

Arthur Powell taught his Sunday-school class at the Epworth M. E. church for the last time Sunday morning. The attendance was not so large as had been hoped for, owing to the extreme hot weather, not quite an hundred of the members being present to bid farewell to their former teacher.

Mr. Powell has been identified with this class for the past ten years, and it has been builded from a class of about a dozen members to its present proportions by his well-directed efforts. It was with the greatest regret that all bade him farewell Sunday, and it is hoped that the same measure of success may attend his efforts in his new home as was his here.

ENJOYABLE EVENT

Pioneer Farmers' Club Meets Friday Evening at the Home of Mr. Philip Bauer.

A NICE PROGRAM IS RENDERED

It Is Decided That a Boy at Twenty-One Is Better Equipped for Life If Educated in the Country Than He Would Be Had He Received a Town Education.

A large number of the members of the Pioneer Farmers' club was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bauer, Friday evening, and the meeting proved an highly enjoyable one in every detail.

The club passed the evening on the spacious lawn surrounding the Bauer home, and a delightful program, arranged for the occasion, was carried out.

The initial number of the entertainment was a fine musical selection, very cleverly rendered by Miss Grace Owen. She was liberally encored, and was called upon for musical contributions several times during the evening. "Is a Boy at Twenty-One Better Equipped for Life by Having Been Educated in the Country Than in Town" was the subject of a debate which was animated and interesting.

Joseph Klinefelter and Newton Uncapher represented the affirmative, and Charles Freeman and Philip Bauer, the negative. The question was decided in the affirmative, the judges being Wm. Owen, Frank Campbell and James Thompson.

The remainder of the evening was given to social pleasures and light refreshments were served by the hostess.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Millisor, southeast of the city.

Until August 20, the time when this store changes management, all goods will be sold at cost. This will be a big opportunity for you to buy cheaply.
206-tf-9wk-3 The Marion Bazar.

DOING THEIR DUTY

Scores of Marion Readers are Learning the Duty of the Kidneys.

To filter the blood is the kidney's duty.

When they fail to do this the kidneys are sick.

Backache and many kidney ills follow.

Urinary troubles, Diabetes.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure them all.

Marion people endorse our claim.

Mrs. John Mason of 673 north State street, says: "I never had any medicine do me so much good as Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at W. B. Faye's drug store. I can heartily recommend them for removing pains from the back, strengthening the kidneys and regulating and correcting the kidney secretions. I suffered extremely and Doan's Kidney Pills never failed to free me from misery. I also used Doan's Ointment and can highly recommend it for curing irritating itching and soreness."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

FAREWELL AFFAIR

The Children of Dr. and Mrs. Welling E. Thomas Are the Guests of Honor

AT A NICE RECEPTION SATURDAY

Cradle-Roll, Kindergarten and Primary Departments and the Junior Endeavor League Give the Entertainment Under the Supervision of the Parents—Nice Time.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas were tendered a pleasing farewell reception at the First Presbyterian church Saturday afternoon, an affair arranged by the cradle roll, kindergarten and primary departments and the Junior Endeavor league under the supervision of the teachers of the various departments and the parents of the little folks.

The spacious church interior was all utilized for the occasion and presented a beautiful picture of youthful loveliness, with an artistic setting of plants and bloom, when the young people had gathered to pay a tribute of friendship and love to the children of the departing pastor.

Nothing that might contribute to an afternoon of amusement and enjoyment for those present was neglected, and the time passed merrily. Just within the portals of the church the guests were met and welcomed by a charming group known as the reception committee and composed of little Misses Isabelle Phillips, Joan Watkins, Rhea Mannell, Pansy Chase, Elizabeth Hopkins, Mildred Holverstott, Alice Copeland, Constance Bartram and Masters Ellis Houghton, Elliott Van Frank, Garnet Corey, Alonzo Walter, Henry Rafensperger, Kenaith Sweney, George Emerson and Maynard Mount. The ushers were Misses Ruth Bartram, Lydia Lee and Master George Kline.

At the punch bowl Misses Helen Knapp, Olga Morgenthaler and Winona Sweney presided, while the tables were looked after by ten teachers, assisted by pupils from the Sunday-school. The table of honor was attended by Miss Anna Thompson, assisted by Miss Grace Jones, Nellie Weber and Ella Kramer.

Miss Ida Dimmitt had charge of the kindergarten table, and was assisted by Misses Fern Noll and Hazel Styers. At the table for the primary pupils Mrs. Thomas H. Hodder presided, with the assistance of Misses Lucile Nelson and Dora Nash. At the remaining tables were Miss Grace Alspach, attended by Miss Katherine Felty, Jennette Van Frank and Miss Kate Fies, assisted by Miss Flossie Shurz, Marie Stephens, Myrtle Chase and Katherine Hoberman.

The program of the afternoon was opened with a lovely instrumental selection by Mrs. Charles Moore, which was followed by the presentation of souvenir spoons to Norman M., Ralph L., Evan, Arthur, Agnes E., and Emma Thomas. The spoons were beautifully engraved and each contained within the bowl an excellent picture of the church, a piece of work delicately and beautifully done.

The presentation was made by Mrs. D. L. Sellers. Little Miss Alice Copeland, aged four years, then sang "Away Said the Sunshine," a contribution that was received with applause. The concluding numbers were vocal solos by Mrs. I. N. Harder and Mrs. J. F. McNeal.

Refreshments were served and the remainder of the afternoon was given to social pleasures of various kinds.

BADLY BITTEN

By a Dog Is William Canot of West Marion Sunday.

Wm. Canot of West Marion was badly bitten by a dog about noon, Sunday. Mr. Canot was bitten in the right leg just below the knee. The gash was about an inch deep and the leg was badly lacerated.

Dr. D. O. Weeks was called and cauterized and dressed the wound.

BY A CAT

Mrs W. B. Camp Is Seriously Bitten Saturday Night.

Mrs W. B. Camp of south Main street was bitten on the wrist in three places by a pet cat Saturday night. The bites are very poisonous and as a result she has a badly infected arm. Dr. D. O. Weeks cauterized and anticeptically dressed the wound. It is expected that the unfortunate woman will recover.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

Do you carry FIRE INSURANCE? If so, why?

Would not your FAMILY need some protection if you were to DIE, a great deal worse than YOU would need it if your buildings were to BURN?

Then, while you carry your insurance on your property, do not fail to carry a policy in the UNION CENTRAL to protect your loved ones, if you were taken from them, and, at the same time to protect YOURSELF, when you get up in years.

See E. C. Smith, general agent, Marion, Ohio. 163-tu-fri-wk-tf

No trouble to give you our cost prices on all goods until August 20. Come, look, you are welcome.
206-tf-9wk-3 The Marion Bazar

Shrewd Parents

Will need no urging to buy children's suits now. It's a clear saving of $1.50 on a suit, each and and every suit. A $1.50 off of marked price.

Half Price

Tomorrow on every child's wash suit. $1.50 suit 75c; $1.00 suits 50c and 45c. Suits 25c. Half price on child's washable knee pants. 50c ones for 25c, 25c ones for 13c.

Half Price on all Straw Hats

STRELITZS

RHOAD'S SHOE STORE.

Need Shoes This Week?

LOOK US UP IF YOU DO—IT WILL PAY YOU.

$1.98
MEN'S TAN SHOES.
Your choice of any pair in this store, all new style shapes, light or dark colors, former price $2.50 to $3.00.

$1.48
LADIES' TAN SHOES.
Your pick of many styles and shapes. The regular price was $2.50 and $3.00 but now they all go atone price, $1.48.

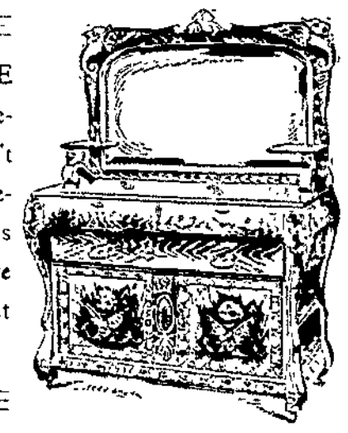
Ladies' Low Cut Shoes at Low Cut Prices.

Patent Leathers for Ladies
$2.00 $2.50 and $3.00—all the new styles and shapes, light or heavy extension soles, high or low heels.

Men's' Low Shoes.
All of our Men's Low Cut Shoes in Patent Leather, Patent Coltskin, Velour Calf and Vici Kid, will be sold at reduced prices to close out.

CHILDREN'S PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.

J. E. RHOADS.



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H. SCHAFFNER,

212 South Main St.

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

"Regal" Chainless $60.00 Wheel..... $47.50
"Eclipse" Special, $40.00 Wheel..... $30.00

Hartford or Goodrich Tires, Kelley or Hussey Handle Bar. All this season's models.

Solar or 20th Century Gas Lamps..... $2.00

Oil Lamps and Bicycle sundries at cost. Don't delay, but come at once or you will miss these bargains.

500 ft. Standard Binder Twine, 9c per lb.
650 ft. fine Manilla Binder Twine, 12c per lb.

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